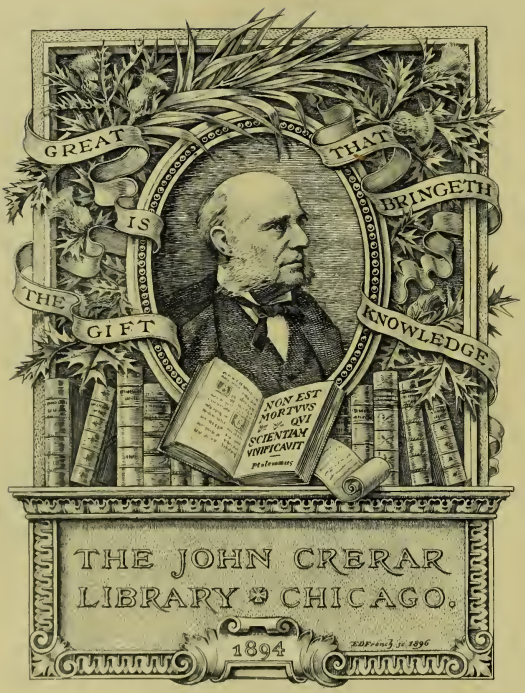
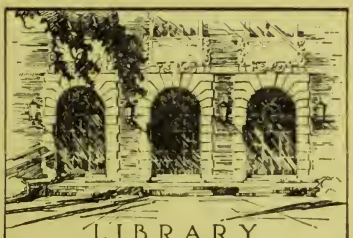
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AND

# TECHNICAL SCHOOL

# JOURNAL

VOLUME III.

CONTAINING

*THREE ILLUSTRATIONS*


EDITED BY

CHARLES H. HUNT,

*Librarian and Curator,*

AND

JOHN J. OGLE,

*Secretary for Higher Education.*



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Vol. III—No. 17 MARCH. 1902

## Notes on Books, New and Old

*Book-binding, and the Care of Books*, by Mr. D. Cockerell, is the first volume in 'The Artistic Crafts' series of technical handbooks, which promises to be of considerable interest and value. The editor's aim is to provide trustworthy text-books of workshop practice from the points of view of experts, and to set up a standard of quality in the crafts, which are more especially associated with design. Design itself will be treated as an essential part of good workmanship. Mr. Cockerell's book is intended to supplement, not to supplant, workshop training for bookbinders.

* * *

Sir Robert Ball writes so charmingly about the science of Astronomy that he may be called the Flammarion of this country. In *The Earth's Beginning* the author tells all that mortals at present know about the origin of the sun and planets.

* * *

In a somewhat humorous prefatory note to *An Editor's Sermons*, Sir E. Russell acknowledges that in some of the later sermons he has preached rather to the pulpit than to the pew. These same sermons may, perhaps, be regarded as the best of the collection. All are good, however, and they tend to show the wide, cultivated character of the author's intelligence.

* * *

*Essays of an Ex-Librarian*, by Dr. R. Garnett, C.B., is a volume that will delight all book-lovers. The author discourses, among other subjects, of 'The Poetry of Coleridge,' 'Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield,' 'Matthew Arnold,' 'Ralph Waldo Emerson,' 'Thomas Moore,' and 'The Date and Occasion of "The Tempest."' Each of these topics is treated with the insight and critical judgment that one would expect from so experienced a student of literature.

* * *

In *Owen Glyndwr and the Last Struggle for Welsh Independence*, Mr. A. C. Bradley gives a brief history of Wales, and then relates in

such detail as is possible the life of the famous soldier-patriot, who in 1400 aroused the Welsh People to make a last fight for independence. Welsh history is a blank to most Englishmen, and what they know of Glyndwr is drawn from Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth." In this volume, for the first time, is collected all that is known of the man who for years was a terror to England, and is the hero of hundreds of legends and romantic stories.

* * *

Mr. F. M. Crawford has charmed his many readers with a succession of excellent novels; but we think this latest example—*Marietta, a Maid of Venice*—of his powers as a story-teller and a writer of pure English may rank with the very best of all his stories. Marietta herself is a delightful creation.

* * *

Familiar as they may be, the stories of Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Delhi, and the other episodes of the Indian Mutiny, are never likely to lose their interest. In *The Tale of the Great Mutiny*, Mr. W. H. Fitchett, B.A. tells them in a graphic, popular way which throughout holds the reader enthralled by the brave deeds of our gallant soldiers.

* * *

Mr. F. H. Skrine's *Life of Sir William W. Hunter* is an important piece of biography. As statistician, historian, gazetteer, philologist, and lexicographer, Sir W. Hunter rendered more permanent service to the India for which he lived and laboured, than many a Pro-Consul during his five years of office. Himself a journalist, he endeavoured to place the British and Native press of the country on a better footing; in Council he helped to remove the invidious distinctions of race, and as Christian, he took a lively interest in missions. As a peacemaker between classes and races, his beneficient influence in the East is bearing fruit still.

* * *

*Lord Kitchener*, by Mr. H. G. Groser, is a particularly opportune work. In this volume the author gives the life of the British General more fully than it has been previously written, special attention being paid to the history of his earlier years, as to which a good deal of new and interesting information is afforded. The fifteen chapters take us from his lordship's boyhood to his present work in South Africa, including the remarkable campaign in the Soudan.

* * *

In *Protection*, Mr. G. Byng writes as a manufacturer of large practical experience, and his arguments are worthy of earnest consideration. In his various chapters he discusses the subject of "Protection" from the point of view of the manufacturer, the consumer, the middleman, and the working classes. The author is certainly very thorough in his methods; and no mistake can possibly arise from ambiguity of language.

*The Fall of Lord Paddockslea*, by Mr. L. Langton, has created quite a flutter. It is an intimate representation of modern politics and political society, dealing under thinly-veiled disguises with many of the leading political personages of the day.

* * *

*The Velvet Glove* is quite equal to any of Mr. H. S. Merriman's previous novels, and in warmth of colouring and romantic interest is even superior to several of them. The plot of the story is laid in Spain, amid surroundings as picturesque as the lover of romance could possibly desire.

* * *

"*Prosperous*" *British India*, by Mr. W. Digby, has been called forth by statements of the most optimistic kind concerning the prosperity of India. The author presents a varied review of the condition of India and its peoples in a manner never before attempted in connection with Indian subjects, and in such way as cannot fail to prove attractive. Indian moneys, weights and measures are stated in their English equivalents to the obvious help of anyone wishing to intelligently grasp Indian conditions.

* * *

Professor Edwards' *Wales* in the 'Story of the Nations' series, possesses a special advantage as being the first continuous popular history of that country. It is full of detail and at the same time has a broad and clearly defined plan and point of view in regard to the different periods, enabling the reader to understand the evolution of Welsh history, political and social, and the relation of period to period. It contains, moreover, some very charming writing, especially when dealing with the literature of Wales.

* * *

Mr. G. A. Henty presents three new volumes, relating to campaigns either in India or Africa. *With Roberts to Pretoria* is a story of the Boer War, full of a present-day interest, in which the author gives a wonderfully accurate description of Lord Roberts' campaign. Another of the Henty books is *At the Point of the Bayonet*, a story of the Mahratta War—a war in which the power of the great Mahratta confederacy was broken. *To Herat and Cabul* relates to the first Afghan War, a dark story of English defeat in India in the early days of the first half of the past century.

* * *

Some readable fiction will be found entered in our list under the following names:—Burnett (F. H.), Couch (A. T. Q.), Crockett (S. R.), Croker (B. M.), Hewlett (M.), Holland (C.), Jacobs (W. W.), Mason (A. E. W.), Montrésor (F. F.), Pemberton (M.), Raymond (W.), "Rita," Thomas (B.), and Tynan (K).

## When Knights were Bold!

A Page of Local History

"The only history worth reading," avers the late Professor Ruskin, " is that written at the time of which it treats, the history of what was done and seen heard out of the mouths of men who did and saw. One fresh draught of such history is worth more than a thousand volumes of abstracts, and reasonings, and suppositions, and theories; and I believe that as we get wiser we shall take little trouble about the history of nations who have left no distinct records of themselves, but spend our time only in the examination of the faithful documents which, in any period of the world, have been left, either in the form of art or literature, portraying the scenes or recording the events which in those days were actually passing before the eye of men."

Formerly one had to look chiefly to the muniment-room or to the family chest for records such as these. But, thanks to national, municipal, and private enterprise, many interesting historical documents, hitherto inaccessible to the general reader, have been faithfully translated and transcribed, so that he who runs may freely read.

The following story of a Lancashire feud, derived from Walford's *Chapters from Family Chests*, is remarkable as showing the superiority of might over right in the alleged days of chivalry :—

It appears from history that the Botelers, or Butlers, in the days of the last Plantagenets and of the earliest Tudors, held broad lands and a fine estate at Bewsey, near Warrington. The head of the family at that period was Sir John Boteler. Sir John married Anna Savile, daughter of Sir John Savile, a lady who, as the narrative will show, possessed, at all events, a will of her own, and knew how to use it. Her mother was Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Stanley, and consequently sister of Thomas, second Lord Stanley, who, in consideration of the eminent services he had rendered to his sovereign in placing the crown of Richard upon the head of the victorious Richmond on Bosworth Field, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Derby (1485).

Now, it happened shortly afterwards that Lord Derby—whose family were then seated at Lathom House—was honoured with a visit from his royal master. Naturally, being anxious to entertain the King in a becoming manner, and at the same time, perhaps, to show the power and number of his friends and retainers, Lord Derby sent a message to all connected with him to the effect that he desired their attendance at Lathom House on a certain day, to do honour to his royal visitor, at the same time adding that he wished his guests to appear in his livery—a custom which at that date inferred no menial degradation. When the invitation reached Bewsey Hall, Lady Boteler, in whose hands it chanced to fall, was

greatly enraged—probably through the tie of relationship which existed between them—and sent word back to his lordship that she considered Sir John Boteler, her lord and master, "quite as fit to entertain the King as any earl." This somewhat curt reply appears to have stung Lord Derby to the quick, and his feelings found vent in sundry petty annoyances to her ladyship. The lady's husband, however, was not slow to retaliate.

It may be mentioned that a part of the income of Sir John Boteler was derived from certain tolls which were levied upon persons crossing the ferry over the Mersey at Warrington. It chanced one day that Lord Derby was called away on urgent business to London, and, as the direct route thither from Lathom lay over the above-mentioned ferry, he made his way to the river with all speed ; but great was his chagrin when he found that Sir John would not allow him to cross over. The earl was, therefore, compelled to go round by Manchester, thus travelling several miles out of his way. His lordship was much enraged at this treatment, and in order to prevent a repetition of the insult, and at the same time to punish Sir John by depriving him of his tolls, which brought to his exchequer on an average about 100 marks per annum, he resolved upon building a bridge across the river, and making it free to all passengers. This proceeding, however, was looked upon by Sir John Boteler as an encroachment on his vested rights, the passage of the river, he maintained, being exclusively his own. As Sir John ruled that the traveller, whether he crossed the river by the ferry or by the bridge, should equally pay what was due to the ferry, Lord Derby applied to the King, who gave him authority for making the bridge free. So far his lordship gained the day, but the decision was naturally very distasteful to Sir John, and accordingly the enmity between the two continued as strong as ever.

For a time matters went on in a very unsatisfactory state between the rival houses ; and in the perpetual war of annoyance which was raged between the two, Lord Derby would appear to have got the worst of it, for he seems to have hit upon a mode of revenge which was altogether foreign to his usual character. His lordship made up his mind that the only way of quieting his opponent was by taking his life. The murder, however, was not to be committed by the earl himself, but by two agents whom he would employ. Sir Piers Legh, of the knightly family of the Leghs of Cheshire, and Sir William Savage, also a gentleman of some position and standing in that county, were employed to do the murderous business. The first step towards carrying out their deadly project was to bribe the porter and a servant at Bewsey Hall, and in this it appears they had little or no difficulty. It was arranged that when the most favourable time for the execution of the deed had arrived these men should place a lighted taper in a certain window. At the appearance of this signal Sir Piers Legh and Savage crossed the moat in a coracle—a small tub-like boat formed of hides stretched upon a framework—and were speedily but silently introduced into the bedchamber of their victim. Their entrance into the chamber was at first opposed by a faithful attendant who slept in an adjoining ante-room, but after a

struggle he was killed, and Sir John was murdered in his bed. But the sanguinary work of the night was not yet ended, for the murderers took away with them one of the treacherous servants, who had assisted them in carrying out their diabolical work, and hung him on a tree, in order that he might not turn King's evidence against them. It is not recorded what became of the other servant.

That the perpetrators of this barbarous deed were never brought to justice is indeed strange. Lady Boteler, it is asserted, instituted proceedings against them; but then, as now, it would appear that the law's delay was long and tedious, for the prosecution was not completed when she had taken a second husband, Lord Grey, who disallowed her suit; in consequence of which she separated herself from him and retired to Lancashire, where she lived and died in due course—a doubly disconsolate widow.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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## MUSEUM NOTES

At the Public Library, on Thursday, November 28th, the Curator delivered an address entitled "Man in Early Times." There was a large attendance. The Post-Pliocene beds furnish plentiful evidence of man's presence in Western Europe, although more in his works than in himself, since only the scantiest remains of his fragile skeleton have been preserved. The roughly-chipped stone tools and weapons with which he made shift have been found buried in ancient river gravels with bones of the mammoth and other Arctic animals, as well as with the bones of temperate and tropical animals, probably witnessing to sharp alternations of climate. Stone implements and rude works of art of a somewhat more advanced race, possibly ancestors of the Eskimo, have also been found associated with the remains of sub-Arctic animals in limestone caverns. A vast range of time and wide gap of altogether different conditions separate the rude savages of the Palæolithic, or old Stone age, from the progressive races of the succeeding periods into which pre-historic time is divided—namely, the Neolithic, or newer Stone Age, the Age of Bronze, and, lastly the Age of Iron, which merges into the brief and modern period embraced by the historian. Lantern slides and a selection of choice books from the library were used in illustration.

* * *

On Thursday, December 5th, upwards of 50 of the senior pupils from St. Alexander's Girls' School, Kirkdale, visited the Free Library and Museum, when the Curator delivered a lantern-illustrated address, entitled "The Story of the Bee."

* * *

On Tuesday, December 17th, upwards of 40 of the senior pupils from the Arnot Street Board School, in the charge of Mr. H. Edwards,

visited the Free Library and Museum, when the Librarian delivered a lantern-illustrated address entitled "Canterbury Cathedral and its Historical Associations." Each student was furnished with a syllabus giving the dates and chief events in connection with the history of the Cathedral, and these memoranda will subsequently be utilised in the preparation of an essay on the subject of the address. Some interesting books, and facsimiles of "Magna Charta" were exhibited. Bootle schools please note.

* * *

On Thursday, December 19th, the Curator delivered a lantern-illustrated address entitled "Coal and its Story." There was a good attendance. Coal occurs in all geological formations, from the lowest in which land plants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the Eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of a later geological age, being Mesozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions were continually growing less favourable for the formation of coal on a large scale, so that each successive age had less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. Hard coal is generally called anthracite: bituminous coal, or simply coal, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal. The collection of fossils common to the coal measures was afterwards inspected.

* * *

On Thursday, January 23rd, the Curator delivered an address in the Museum entitled "Some Marvels of Insect life." There was a good attendance. Among biological phenomena of great interest, the principle of disguise has been long known to exist in most classes of the animal kingdom. The resemblances are of different kinds; the most usual are cases of simple concealment. The animal in form as in colour imitates or simulates more or less exactly the appearance of some object in its environment which is of no interest to its enemies, and thus passes undetected; or it harmonises in a general way with its surroundings, and so succeeds in eluding attention. In these instances the object imitated is invariably inanimate or part of a vegetable structure. The analogies go by the name of "protective resemblances." It does not seem possible for an insect to be more simply and admirably defended than by this system. More or less complete, concealment is useful to many animals, but to insects it is absolutely essential, and accordingly in insects adaptation to environment is most fully and markedly developed. Only those who have looked close into tropical jungles or into English hedgerows, with long and careful scrutiny, can realise the large part which such disguises play in the balanced and complicated scheme of nature. A series of choice lantern slides was used in illustration.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES.

### Social Union Notes.

The **Home Reading Section** has had several interesting meetings. In December, Shakespeare's *Tempest* was discussed with a view to the elucidation of sources, the plot and verbal difficulties. In January, Mr. Laurence Small, B.Sc., read an interesting paper on the characters in the play, and Messrs. Wilkinson, Dempsey, and Ogle, Miss O'Donnell and Miss McCormac, contributed to the discussion. In February, the leader introduced the talk about Goadby's *England of Shakespeare* and mentioned many interesting survivals of Elizabethan products and Elizabethan usages. Miss McCormac and Mr. Dempsey also contributed to what proved to be an enjoyable discussion. On March 15th, Beatrice Harraden's *Ships that pass in the night* is down for consideration. The Magazine of the N.H.R.U. is very enjoyable and an excellent handbook to readers. This the members get monthly. The Director or any member will be glad to hear from others desiring to join the circle. Visitors will also be welcome.

* * *

The **Choral Society** continues to show a very satisfactory progress. During the past three months the ranks have swelled from 45 to 65. Among the pieces which have been rehearsed during this period the following deserve particular mention :—

| | |
|---|---|
| "The Charge of the Light Brigade" ... .. | *Edward Hecht* |
| "Hear my Prayer" ... ... ... ... | *Mendelssohn* |
| "Song of the Vikings" ... ... ... ... | *Eaton Faning* |
| "Summer's Come" ... ... ... ... | *Ernest Nichol* |

Mr. J. W. Marshall as hon. conductor, and Miss L. Gill as pianiste, are untiring in their efforts to make a success of every piece they attempt.

* * *

Mr. Laurence Small, the President of that section, reports that the **Literary and Debating Society** shows a great increase in the numbers of students taking part in the proceedings over those of last year, and especially in the number of ladies. The programme has been varied but the papers were always interesting. Mr. Small read a paper on **"Hamlet,"** one point of which was to maintain that underlying the undoubtedly assumed madness of Hamlet, there was evidence of real insanity. A debate on **Socialism** and as to whether it would benefit the English people occupied our next evening; Mr. Nicholson saying Yes, and Mr. T. Roberts, No. The members took vigorous and intelligent part in the debate; the negative was carried by a considerable majority.

Miss Titherington followed with an interesting paper on **Tennyson;** after this breaking of the ice the members hope for more papers from the ladies of the society.

Mr. Dempsey's paper on **Irish Music** was excellent in conception, in literary grace, and in delivery. A pleasing feature of the evening was the singing of several Irish songs by some of the ladies, illustrative of the subject.

At our last meeting Mr. F. Spicer addressed us on **Electricity.** The lecture was very interesting; the interest being heightened by the, some beautiful, some shocking, experiments which the lecturer did for us.

The next paper, which provoked a good debate, was given by Mr. J. J. Ogle on March 1st. The query answered was "**Is the Character of the Britisher deteriorating.**" The negative answer had the decided preference. This will be followed on a subsequent date by a paper on **Handel** from Mr. Bentley. We are promised Musical Illustrations.

We regret the illness of our Secretary, Mr. Owen, and hope for his speedy recovery.

* * *

The **Engineering Section** has held one meeting, at which Mr. A. E. Easthope read a paper on "**Heat.**" Mr. J. H. Wilson has given two papers on "**Cast Iron.**" A number of visits are to be arranged for the summer months. Permission to visit the Diamond Match Works, Ogden's Limited, Walker's Tannery, the Overhead Railway Works, Bootle Cold Storage, and Port Sunlight Works, has been obtained through the Director of Technical Instruction, and by favour of the respective managers.

The following excellent programme of work has been gone through by the **Spanish Society**:—

Oct. 5—Annual Meeting ... ... ... ... ...
"Spain of to-day" ... Mr. H. Wyatt, Jun.
Nov. 9—"The true author of Gil Blas of Santillana"
Mr. R. J. Leatherbarrow
"Voyage from Havana to Manchester" Mr. M. Rosete
Nov. 23—"Education" ... ... .. Mr. G. Craig
"What science owes to Spain" Mr. H. Wyatt, Jun.
Dec. 7—"The Shareholders' Calendar"
Mr. R. J. Leatherbarrow
"Cultivation of Rice" ... Mr. R. G. Collins

1902

Jan. 25—"Through the Alhambra" ... ... Mr. C. H. Hunt
Feb. 8—"The Lazy Spaniard" ... ... Mr. M. Rosete
"Life of Cervantes" ... Miss E. R Dutton

The interest of the members is well sustained, and it is to be regretted that space does not allow of a more detailed account of the proceedings.

* * *

On Saturday evening, the 22nd *ultimo*, a most enjoyable **Social Evening** was held. The Mayor and Mayoress, who opened the proceedings and presented the prizes at the close, graced the occasion by their presence, and showed keen interest in the items of the programme. The Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee (Councillor J. J. Mack), the Deputy-Chairman (Councillor Dr. Canavan) also were present, and took an active part in the function. Councillors Pearson and Gill also attended, and apologies for absence from Councillors Hunter and Geraghty, Dr. T. M. Wills, J.P. and the Town Clerk were received. About two hundred persons, including non-members of the Social Union, shared the enjoyment. The Musical part of the programme was of an excellent character and well carried through by the Choral Society under Mr. J. W. Marshall's leading, and with Miss L. Gill as accompanist. A Whist Drive and a Ping Pong tournament attracted many to compete or to look on. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Whist Drive, (ladies) 1st prize Miss Ross; Booby Prize, Miss Forshaw; (gentlemen's) 1st prize Mr. F. W. Spicer; Booby Prize, Mr. Ross. Ping Pong competition (ladies) 1st prize, Mrs. Booth; 2nd prize, Miss F. Johnson; (gentlemen's) 1st prize, Mr. Leonard Marsh; 2nd prize, Mr. G. Hague.

Old English games were carried on in the Assembly Hall and a very merry party of young people entered heartily into the fun. Refreshments were provided in the Elementary Art Room and in a class room on the ground floor. Miss B. L. Townshend, Miss Edwards, Miss Heasley, Miss Hean, and the indefatigable secretaries, (Miss Bradley and Mr. R. Dempsey) deserve high credit for their valued help in promoting the success of this first Students' own Soirée. Several generous friends of the school assisted greatly by the loan of Ping Pong tables, occasional tables, playing cards and other articles contributory to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Carey were assiduous in their labours to promote the general comfort of all.

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**Mr. A. E. Easthope,** science teacher for eleven years past of evening students of the engineering classes, has recently been appointed Head Master and Director of Technical Instruction for County Louth. Many hundreds of young men have benefitted by his lucid instruction in the past, and some now occupying lucrative posts in the engineering world owe a good deal to him. The good-will of all will go with him when he takes up his new duties in May next.

## The Students' Corner

The Director invites questions from students on any matter affecting them as students, to be answered first by private letter and later in the *Journal*, so that everybody may profit from the information given. For example, advice as to special courses of study, particular diplomas, degrees, &c., and sources of information for continuance of study after leaving the Technical School. In this way the Director hopes to make the *Journal* more generally interesting and valuable to students of the School.

* * *

Certificates of Commercial Knowledge—The Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes has an excellent scheme, under which it issues a certificate which should be of great value to any young man possessing it who is seeking promotion in commercial life. Five of its certificates must have been taken during three consecutive years to obtain this special certificate, and three at least must have been of the first class. The subjects passed in are endorsed on the certificate, and extra ones may be added to the face of the certificate within a period of three years from its being first obtained. A successful candidate must pass in :—

(1) Commercial Correspondence and Handwriting (commercial grade), *or* Business Routine and Office Work (advanced grade).

(2) Senior Commercial Arithmetic, *or* Workshop Arithmetic, *or* Machine Calculations.

(3) English, advanced grade.

(4) Two other subjects from the following :—

The advanced grade, commercial section of French, German, Portuguese or Spanish.

Geography (commercial grade).

Book-keeping (advanced grade).

Commercial Law.

Shorthand (speed at least 90 words per minute).

Typewriting.

The Committee would be glad in 1903 to arrange for examinations in any of these subjects not on the list of subjects taught at the Technical School, so as to assist any of the school's students to qualify, and the Director would be glad to suggest a course of reading in preparation for such examinations.

* * *

Matriculating at Leipzig—In a recent letter to the Director, a former student of the Bootle Technical School thus describes his

matriculating at Leipzig :—"Almost immediately after my arrival I called on Professor Wislicenas and fortunately found him at home. He speaks English very well which is a great help here. He is a fine old man of about 70 but is still very active. He arranged to give me the *Verlands* examination which I had to take to satisfy the authorities that my knowledge of chemistry was sufficient, almost immediately, and gave me the practical part which consisted of ordinary Qualitative Volumetric and Gravimetric the next week. The *viva-voce* he gave at the end of about 5 or 6 weeks and examined me in English. Since then he has given me the subject for investigation which appears to be going well and seems likely to give results of a definite nature, whether it follows the course it is expected to take or strikes out quite a different direction for itself. This is a great benefit, for some men attempt 2 or 3 *arbeits* before they find one which goes.

The matriculation performance here was quite a ceremony. It started in the morning about nine. After being passed on from office to office I was finally matriculated by the Rector Magnificus, as they call him, at six o'clock in the evening. The authorities here require one to fill up a paper of about 15 columns with particulars of oneself, which is, I think, worse than an English census paper. Then when I came to these lodgings I had to fill up a paper for the landlady to send to the police saying who I was, what I was, what religion I professed, where I was from, and one or two other details."

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**Oral Examinations** in French and German have been arranged for March 14th. This is the first year such an examination will have been attempted here. Candidates will be tested as to their pronunciation by the reading of a short passage from a book ; a few questions on the passage read and a few conversational or commercial questions will afterwards be put ; and finally some questions on the subject matter of the set book. It will be a feather in the cap of any student to win a certificate for Oral French or German, and it is to be hoped that students will not shrink from the attempt through self-depreciation or shyness.

A new element in the ordinary language examinations will this year be introduced. A piece of French, German or Spanish will be read aloud to advanced students, and they will be required to reproduce the substance of the matter in their own English words. This is in addition to the usual dictation test for advanced pupils.

* * *

"The best ultimate success often comes of noble failure. Undying hope is the secret of social vision."—JOHN MORLEY.

"Great social transformations never have been and never will be other than the application of a religious principle—of a moral development—of a strong and active common faith."—JOSEPH MAZZINI.

## Notes on the Teaching of Languages

The reform and extension of the teaching of modern languages has at last been recognised as a necessity in our commercial community. A few notes on continental ways of teaching English, French and German are here presented. In Belgium, Belgian teachers are preferred, but these must have undergone most careful training, and have passed severe examinations in which pronunciation, recitation, recapitulation, conversation in the living foreign tongue take the chief place. State and commercial colleges afford the necessary means of training. In the colleges for prospective primary teachers, "the teacher gives his whole lesson in the language he is teaching, and avoids translation as far as possible, explaining by periphrasis or synonym and never asking the class to explain in their mother-tongue; he will rather say 'Can you put that in other words?'" Examinations are frequent, but great pains have been taken to minimise their danger by insisting that the questions set should be framed strictly on the prescribed course of teaching.

At the entrance examination "the candidate who cannot answer questions in the foreign language can only obtain three-quarters of the possible marks"; at the end of the first six months a second language is compulsory, and here a choice is given between translation and composition of a set subject. The succeeding examinations are concerned with the same subjects, but the standard is higher and higher; at the leaving examination the candidate, after reading aloud a passage from a set book is required to explain not only its meaning but its literary form and characteristics. At every examination 65 per cent. of marks is the minimum for a pass.

* * *

The instructions to teachers in the primary Schools of Brussels emphasise (1) correct pronunciation and articulation, (2) the setting of reading at home and hearing a verbal account of it from the scholar next day at School, (3) grammar taught by carefully chosen examples, not dogmatically, (4) oral parsing, (5) interesting matter for analysis.

How does this work out in practice? Miss J. D. Montgomery thus describes a lesson given in a commercial school at Brussels. "A large coloured picture of a goat was put up, and in clear, rather loud tones, marking the syllables very distinctly, the teacher asked, "Mes en-fants, que voy-ez vous?" (Children, what do you see?) Numberless hands went out, and a child being indicated answered, "Une chevre."

"Non, ce n'est pas une réponse, il faut une phrase." (No, that is not an answer, a phrase is wanted). "Mademoiselle, *je vois* une chevre." (Miss, I see a goat.) Then talking in French with great animation, but slowly, the teacher drew out every possible fact about

the goat, always insisting on complete sentences as answers, and gradually adding new words round the original phrase as a nucleus. . Each part of the animal was thus named, always giving, if possible, not only the article, but an adjective—*e.g.* "How many legs has the goat?" Then pointing "Voila! une jambe, deux jambes, &c." (See! one leg, two legs, &c.) then adding, still pointing, "Two fore legs, two hind legs. Now what are these two legs called?" And a child would answer, "Those two legs are called the fore-legs." Then *action* was spoken of and the difference between *walking* and *climbing* was explained in French and by action. "I *walk* across the room; the goat *climbs* up the rock." Then different words for eating: "We eat; the goat browses. We have a mouth; animals have beaks, snouts, muzzles, &c." The difference between *poil* and *cheveux*, and between *foot* and *hoof* was drawn out, different children giving instances, always in a complete sentence; so that by constant repetition of the same words in different connections the children learnt them not merely by rote but *in use*, and they became so familiar that they sprang to their lips with no pause at all for thought. The teacher encouraged the children to draw on their own experience, telling what they themselves had seen: "Where have you seen a goat? Was it a white goat?"—and so on. The whole time French was used; only once did the teacher use a Flemish word in explanation. Again and again came the question "Can you put that in other words?" . . . Once or twice a child was called up to write a word on the blackboard, and a new word would be written by the teacher. A little grammar was taught incidentally, as it arose out of the lesson; thus if a child omitted the *s* in the plural, the teacher would ask the class, "Is that right?" and when the mistake was corrected the teacher would ask, "Why do we put *s*?" and the answer would be, "We put *s* because there are several"—not the mechanical phrase "*s* is the mark of the plural"; and similarly, genders were simply corrected: "We say 'la table' and 'le livre'"; so that when later the child learns the rules of grammar they will have a meaning for him, because he already knows them in action."

* * *

The children to whom the lesson was given were about nine years of age, and had been learning about eighteen months. Making all allowances for the partially French atmosphere in which Flemish children live, one cannot but wonder at such teaching. Yet the movement out of which lessons in languages of this character have grown is very modern and was originated by a former professor of Teutonic languages at University College, Liverpool—I mean Professor Vietor who published his reformative ideas in a pamphlet entitled, "Quousque Tandem," issued at Heilbronn in 1882.

J.J.O.

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**Mr. Anthony R. Book,** who has so long and ably taught French at the Technical School, has now for the fourth time in succession been appointed an Assistant Examiner in French to the Welsh Board of Intermediate Education. This is a distinction upon which all his pupils will heartily congratulate him.

# "WHAT SHALL I READ?"

## Some Aids to Readers

"The first use of education was to enable us to consult with the wisest and the greatest men on all points of earnest difficulty. That to use books rightly, was to go to them for help: to appeal to them when our own knowledge and power of thought failed: to be led by them into wider sight—purer conception—than our own, and receive from them the united sentence of the judges and councils of all time, against our solitary and unstable opinion."—*Sesame and Lilies.*

### Books and Reading (General Works)—

Abbott (L.) *Ed.* Hints for home reading: a series of papers on books and their use, with which is included a Book Buyer's Guide. 1900 ... ... ... ... ... ... R
What to read. Plans of reading. Art of reading. Choice of books. How to make dull boys read. How to preserve the results of reading, etc.

Bacon (*Lord* F.) Essays, with annotations by Archbishop Whately. 1882 ... ... ... ... ... ... 9726
Includes an essay on "Studies."

Birrell (A.) Essays about men, women, and books. 1894 ... 14478

Blackie (J. S.) Self-Culture: intellectual, physical, and moral. 1893 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 14616
Contains hints on the choice and use of books.

Books for a Reference Library. 1885 ... ... ... ... R
Lectures on Books relating to Law, History, Art, Botany, the Greek and Latin Classics, etc., contained in the Birmingham Public Library.

Coleridge (S. T.) Miscellaneous notes on books and authors (in "Miscellanies.") 1885 ... ... ... ... ... 9639

Dawson (W. J.) The ministry of books (in "The Making of Manhood.") 1900 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15289

— Table-talk with young men. 1900 ... ... ... ... 19162
On reading poetry. About poets and poetry. Novel-reading. The book-shelf by the fire.

Emerson (R. W.) Books (in "Society and Solitude.") 1870-86 { 9563 / 9654

Friswell (J. H.) On book love (in "The Gentle Life," 2nd series.) 1866 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 9584

Hammerton (P. G.) The intellectual life. 1895 ... ... 14775
Contains two letters on reading.

Harrison (F.) The choice of books. 1896 ... ... ... 9766
How to read. Poets of the old world. Poets of the modern world. The misuse of books.

Hazlitt (W.) The plain speaker: opinions on books, men, and things. 1890 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 14333

Helps (*Sir* A.) Reading (in "Friends in Council," vol. I) 1876 9708

Jackson (G.) A young man's bookshelf. 1898 ... ... 14891
Appreciations of the Scriptures, books of travel, biography, poetry, fiction, etc., contributed to a reading circle.

Koopman (H. L.) The mastery of books: hints on reading and the use of libraries. 1896 ... ... .. ... R
Why and how much to read. What to read. How to read. Reading courses. Classified list of books.

Lamb (C.) Detached thoughts on books and reading (in "The Essays of Elia.") 1867-82 ... .. ... ... 9564, 9648

Lowell (J. R.) Books and Libraries (in "Literary and Political Addresses.") 1890 ... ... ... ... ... 9993
An address delivered at the opening of the Public Library in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Lubbock (*Sir* J.) The pleasures of life. 1897 ... ... ... 9716
Contains "A Song of books" and "The choice of books," together with the author's famous list of the hundred best books.

— The use of life. 1894 ... ... .. ... ... .. 14618
Contains chapters on self-education, libraries, and reading.

Maurice (F. D.) The friendship of books. 1893 ... ... 14809

Northcote (*Sir* S. H.) *Earl of Iddesleigh.* Desultory reading (in "Lectures and Essays.") 1887 ... ... ... ... 9762
A lecture delivered to the students of Edinburgh University. Desultory is here used in the sense of varied, not trifling.

Raffety (F. W.) Books worth reading: a plea for the best and an essay towards selection; with short introductions to many of the world's great authors. 1899 ... ... ... R

Runciman (J.) The surfeit of books (in "Side Lights.") 1893 14619

Ruskin (J.) Sesame and Lilies. 1888 .. .. ... ... 9801
Lectures on books.

Shaylor (J.) *Ed.* Saunterings in bookland, with gleanings by the way. 1899 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19028
Essays by various writers on the value of books and of reading.

— Some favourite books and their authors. 1901 .. ... 19157
With illustrative extracts.

Shorthouse (E.) A present to boys, youths, and young men. 1881 9742

— A present to youths and young men. 1890 ... ... 9993
Each of the foregoing works contains a chapter on self-improvement, reading, studies and books.

Smiles (S.) Companionship of books (in "Character.") 1872 332
Favourite books of great men. Biography and fiction. Moral influence of books, etc.

Spofford (A. R.) A book for all readers: designed as an aid to the collection, use, and preservation of books. 1900 ... R

Stephen (*Sir* J.) On desultory and systematic reading. 1854 14754
A lecture delivered to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall.

Stevenson (R. L.) Familiar studies of men and books. 1896 14774

## Fiction—

Griswold (W. M.) Descriptive list of romantic novels. 1890 R

Murray (D. C.) My contemporaries in fiction. 1897 ... ... 14884
Opinions on contemporary novelists and their work.

Oliphant (J.) Victorian novelists. 1899 ... ... ... 10231
Critical estimates.

Raleigh (W.) The English novel: a short sketch of its history. 1894 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1173
Studies of the chief English novelists before Scott.

Roberton (W.) The novel-reader's handbook: a brief guide to recent novels and novelists. 1899 ... ... ... ... R

## Select Bibliographies—

Acland (A. H. D.) *Ed.* A guide to the choice of books for students and general readers. 1891 ... ... ... R
Books of Reference. Antiquities and Archœology. Art. Biography. Children's books. Domestic economy. Education. Geography and travel. Government Publications. History. Languages. Literature. Philosophy. Political and Social Economy. Political Science. Science.

Bowker (R. R.) & Iles (G.) *Eds.* The reader's guide in economic, social, and political science. 1891 ... ... ... R
Classified lists of American, English and Foreign books, with descriptive notes, courses of reading, etc.

Engelmann (W.) Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum. Ed. E. Preuss. 2 v. 1880-82 ... ... ... ... ... R
1. Scriptores Graeci. 2. Scriptores Latini.
Exhaustive lists of editions of Texts and Monographs published from 1700 to 1878.

Haferkorn (H. E.) Handy lists of technical literature. Parts 1—6. 1889-1893 ... ... ... ... ... ... R
1. Useful arts in general. 2. Military and naval science. 2a. Electricity and magnetism. 3. Engineering and mechanics. 4. Mines and mining. 5-6. Fine arts and architecture.
Useful guides to the books published between 1880 and 1893.

Hall (G. S.) & Mansfield (J. M.) Hints toward a select and descriptive bibliography of education. 1886 ... ... R

Leypoldt (A. H.) & Iles (G.) *Eds.* List of books for girls and women and their clubs. 1895 ... ... ... ... R
Books on various subjects, selected by specialists, and furnished with descriptive and critical notes.

Mayor (J. B.) Guide to the choice of Classical books. 1885... R
— Guide to the choice of Classical books: supplement (1879-96.) 1896 ... ... ... ... ... ... R
Lists of the most useful editions of Classical authors for school and college use, etc.

Mayor (J. E. B.) Bibliographic clue to Latin literature. 1875 R

Mill (H. R.) Hints to teachers and students on the choice of geographical books for reference and reading, with classified lists. 1897 ... ... ... ... ... ... R

Sargant (E. B.) and Whishaw (B.) A guide book to books. 1891 R
An alphabetically arranged guide to the best books in all departments of knowledge.

Somenschein (W. S.) The best books: a reader's guide. 1894 R
— A reader's guide to contemporary literature, being the first supplement to "The best books." 1895 ... ... ... R
Each volume contains references to about 50,000 books in all departments of knowledge. Of great value in the choice and purchase of books.

Sturgis (R.) & Krehbiel (H. E.) Annotated bibliography of fine art and music. 1897 ... ... ... ... ... R
A thousand carefully chosen works on the fine arts and music.

WM. T. MONTGOMERY.

## James Nasmyth's Impressions of Liverpool

In the autumn of 1830, James Nasmyth, the great engineer, visited Liverpool. His impressions are thus set forth in his delightful *Autobiography*—

"I had been greatly interested by the descriptions in the newspapers of the locomotive competition at Rainhill, near Liverpool. I was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to see Stephenson's 'Rocket,' the engine that had won the prize. Taking with me letters of introduction from Mr. Maudsley to persons of influence at Liverpool, I left London for the north on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th of September. I took my place on the outside of the Liverpool coach, which set out from the 'Swan with Two Necks,' in Lad-lane, City, one of the most celebrated coach-offices in those days. The first part of the journey to Liverpool was very dismal. The night was wet. The rain came pouring down, and no sort of wrappings could keep it out. The outside passengers became thoroughly soaked. On we went, however, as fast as four horses could carry us.

Next morning we reached Coventry, when the clouds cleared away, and the sun at last burst forth. I could now enjoy this charming part of Old England. Although I had only a hasty glimpse in passing of the quaint streets and ancient buildings of the town, I was perfectly delighted with the specimens of ancient domestic architecture which I saw. At that time Coventry was quiet a museum of that interesting class of buildings. The greater part of them have since been swept away in the so-called improvement of modern builders, none of whose works can ever so attract the artistic eye. During the rest of the day the journey was delightful. Though the inside passengers had had the best of it during the night, the outside passengers had the best of it now. To go scampering across the country on the top of the coach, passing old villages, gentlemen's parks, under old trees, along hedges tinged with autumn brown, up hill and down hill, sometimes getting off the coach to lighten the load, and walking along through the fields by a short cut to meet it farther on; all this was most enjoyable. It gave me a new interest in the happier aspects of English scenery, and of rural and domestic life in the pretty old-fashioned farm buildings that we passed on our way. Indeed, there was everything to delight the eye of the lover of the picturesque during the course of that bright autumnal day.

The coach reached Liverpool on Sunday night. I took up my quarters at a commercial inn in Dale-street, where I found every comfort which I desired at moderate charges. Next morning, without loss of time, I made my way to the then terminus of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; and there, for the first time, I saw the famous 'Rocket.' The interest with which I beheld this distinguished and celebrated engine was much enhanced by seeing it make several short trial trips under the personal management of George Stephenson, who acted as engineman, while his son Robert acted as stoker. During their trips of four

or five miles along the line the 'Rocket' attained the speed of 30 miles an hour—a speed then thought almost incredible! It was to me a most memorable and interesting sight, especially to see the father and son so appropriately engaged in working the engine that was to effect so great a change in the future communications of the civilised world. I spent the entire day in watching the trial trips, in examining the railway works, and such portions of their details as I could obtain access to. About midday the 'Rocket' was at rest for about an hour near where I stood, and I eagerly availed myself of the opportunity of making a careful sketch of the engine, which I still preserve (1883). The line was opened on the 15th of September, when the famous 'Rocket' led the way in conducting the first train of passengers from Liverpool to Manchester. There were present on that occasion thousands of spectators, many of whom had come from distant parts of the Kingdom, to witness this greatest of all events in the history of railway locomotion.

During my stay in Liverpool I visited the vast range of magnificent docks which extend along the north bank of the Mersey, all of which were crowded with noble merchant ships, some taking in cargoes of British manufactures, and others discharging immense stores of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and foreign produce. The sight was most interesting, and gave me an impressive idea of the mighty functions of a manufacturing nation—energy and intelligence, working through machinery, increasing the value of raw materials, and enabling them to be transported for use to all parts of the civilised world.

Mr. Maudsley having given me a letter of introduction to his old friend, William Fawcett, head of the firm of Fawcett, Preston and Company, engineers, I went over their factory. They were engaged in producing sugar mills for the West Indies, and also in manufacturing the steam engines for working them. The firm had acquired great reputation for their workmanship, and their shops were crowded with excellent specimens of their skill. Everything was in good order; their assortment of machine tools was admirable. Mr. Fawcett, who accompanied me, was full in his praises of my master (Henry Maudsley), whom he regarded as the great pioneer in the substitution of the unerring accuracy of machine tools, for the often untrustworthy results of mere manual labour. I cannot resist referring to the personal appearance and manner of this excellent gentleman, William Fawcett. His peculiar courteous manner, both in speech and action, reminded me of 'the grand old style' which I had observed in some of my father's oldest noble employers, and the representations given of them by some of our best actors. There was also a dignified kindliness about his manner that was quite peculiar to himself, and when he conducted me through his busy workshops the courtly yet kindly manner in which he addressed his various foremen and others was especially cheering. When I first presented my letter of introduction, he was sitting at a beautiful inlaid escritoire table, with his letters arrayed before him in the most neat and perfect order. The writing-table stood on a small Turkey carpet apart from the clerks'

desks in the room, but so near to them that he could readily communicate with them. His neat, old-fashioned style of dress quite harmonised with his advanced age, and the kindly yet dignified grace of his manner left a lasting impression on me as a most interesting specimen of 'the fine old English gentleman, quite of the olden time.'

I spent another day in crossing the Mersey to Birkenhead—then a very small collection of buildings—and wandered about the neighbourhood. I had my sketch-book with me, and made a drawing of Liverpool from the other side of the river . . . "

James Nasmyth was born in 1808, at Edinburgh, and educated at the University there. He established the Bridgewater Foundry near Manchester for the manufacture of mechanical tools, and was the author of many important inventions, including the steam-hammer known by his name. In addition to his record of the many valuable mechanical contrivances in which he takes a just pride, he gives, through the medium of his *Autobiography*, some delightful sketches of a time which has completely passed away, and of which we cannot have too many records. He died at South Kensington in 1890.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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## Donation to the Free Library and Museum from the Trustees of the British Museum

Autotype from bronze head of Aphrodite.
Autotype from North Frieze of Parthenon.
Autotype from Pediment of Parthenon.
Autotype of articles of Magna Charta.
Autotype of Magna Charta.
Autotype of Shakespeare deed.

Benin antiquities.
Book of the Dead : Hunefer, etc.
British Museum Catalogue : excerpts—
- Academies, 5 parts and index.
- Bible, appendix.
- Bible, parts 1 to 3.
- Liturgies.
- Periodical publications, 6 parts and index.

Catalogue of books to 1640, 3 vols.
Catalogue of bronzes.
Catalogue of drawings by British artists, vols. 1 and 2.
Catalogue of early prints, vols. 1 and 2.
Catalogue of English coins, vols. 1 and 2.
Catalogue of engraved gems.

Catalogue of fans and fan leaves.
Catalogue of prints and drawings : satires, vols. 1 to 4.
Catalogue of recent acquisitions to old music.
Catalogue of Schrieber playing cards
Catalogues of vases, vols. 2 to 4.

Description of ancient marbles, parts 1 to 11.
Designs from Greek vases.
Designs from white Athenian vases.

Excavations in Cyprus.
Explanation of catalogue.

Facsimiles of autographs, series 1 to 5.

Guides—

Guide to Archaic Greek sculptures.
Guide to Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities.
Guide to Chinese and Japanese illustrated books.
Guide to coins of Ancients (7 plates).
Guide to department of Greek and Roman antiquities.
Guide to drawings and sketches by Old Masters, 1901.
Guide to English medals (7 plates).
Guide to exhibited printed books, 1901.
Guide to exhibition galleries, 1897.
Guide to exhibition galleries, 1901.
Guide to first and second Egyptian rooms.
Guide to Italian medals (7 plates).
Guide to Luther exhibition.
Guide to Mausoleum and sculptures of Halicarnassos and Prienè.
Guide to MSS., autographs, charters, seals, etc.
Guide to MSS., etc., illustrating musical notation.
Guide to Nereid Monument, and later Lycian sculpture.
Guide to printed books, 1891.
Guide to Rembrandt exhibition.
Guide to sculptures of Ephesus, etc.
Guide to sculptures of Parthenon.
Guide to Stowe MSS.
Guide to the sculptures by the successors of Pheidias.
Guide to Waddesdon Bequest room.
Guide to Wycliffe exhibition.

Handbook of coins of Great Britain and Ireland.

Index of artists, vols. 1 and 2.
Index to charters and rolls, vol. 1.

List of books of reference.
List of French Revolution literature.

Plan of Reading Room and Description of Reading Room.

Rules for compiling the catalogues.

Terracotta sarcophagi.
The papyrus of Ani, the book of the dead : the Egyptian text, with interlinear transliteration and translation, by E. A. W. Budge.

# RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

## LENDING DEPARTMENT

*Books marked with an asterisk (*) are suitable for children*

Aitken (T.) Road making and maintenance. 1900 ... ... 13837
Anglin (S.) The design of structures : a practical treatise on the building of bridges, roofs, etc. 1895 ... ... ... 13836
Atlantic Monthly. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19148

Ball (*Sir* R. S.) The Earth's beginning. 1901... ... .. 13443
Black (H.) Culture and restraint. 1901 ... ... ... 15327
Blackwood's Magazine. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... 19142
Boyesen (H. H.) A history of Norway (*Story of the Nations.*) 1900 15835
*Bradley (A. G.) Owen Glyndwr, and the last struggle for Welsh independence (*Heroes of the Nations.*) 1902 ... 15072
Braid (J.) Neurypnology ; or, the rationale of nervous sleep considered in relation to animal magnetism or mesmerism. 1899 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3165
Bullen (F. T.) The apostles of the South East... ... ... 16907
Burnett (F. H.) The making of a Marchioness ... ... 16885
Byng (G.) Protection : the views of a manufacturer. 1901... 15841

Cassell's Magazine. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19134
Chambers's Journal. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... 19164
Clark (L.) A dictionary of metric and other useful measures. 1891 13834
Cockerell (D.) Bookbinding, and the care of books. 1901 ... 13835
Cornhill Magazine. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19136
Cotton (L.) Palmistry and its practical uses. 1896 ... ... 13833
Couch (A. T. Quiller-) "*Q*" The laird's luck and other fireside tales ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 16895
Craik (H.) *Ed.* English prose selections, with critical introductions by various writers. 5 v. 1893-96 ... ... 10232
1. 14th—16th Century. 2. 16th Century to the Restoration. 3. 17th Century. 4. 18th Century. 5. 19th Century.
Crawford (F. M.) Marietta, a maid of Venice ... ... ... 16896
Crockett (S. R.) The Firebrand ... ... ... ... .. 16886
Croker (B. M.) Angel ... ... ... ... ... ... 16897
Cymru. 1901... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19077

Dawson (W. J.) Table-talk with young men. 1900 ... ... 19162
Digby (W.) 'Prosperous' British India : a revelation from official records. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15839

Edwards (O. M.) Wales *(Story of the nations.)* 1901... ... 15836
Ellis (G.) Victoria; ei Bywyd hardd fel gwraig, mam, a Brenhines. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15071

Farjeon (B. L.) Bread and cheese and kisses .. ... ... 16904
Feilden's Magazine. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 13782
Field (B.) The student's handbook of Christian theology. 1894 15326
*Fitchett (W. H.) The tale of the Great Mutiny. 1901 ... 15833

Garnett (R.) Essays of an ex-librarian. 1901 ... ... ... 19161
Gentleman's Magazine. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... 19152
Good Words. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19165
*Groser (H. G.) Lord Kitchener: the story of his life. 1901 15068
Gunter (A. C.) The princess of copper ... ... ... ... 16902

Harper's Magazine. 1901 ... . . ... ... ... ... 19146
*Harris (J. C.) The story of Aaron ... ... ... ... 16873
Haweis (H. R.) Old violins. 1898 ... ... ... .. 13088
*Henty (G. A.) At the point of the bayonet ... 16876, 16877, 16878
*— To Herat and Cabul ... ... ... .. 16879, 16880, 16881
*— With Roberts to Pretoria ... ... ... 16882, 16883, 16884
Hewlett (M.) New Canterbury tales ... ... ... ... 16887
Holland (C.) Mousmé ... ... .. ... ... ... 16899
The sequel to "My Japanese Wife."
Hume (M. A. S.) Modern Spain, 1788-1898 *(Story of the Nations.)* 1899 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 15837

Jacobs (W. W.) Light freights ... .. ... ... ... 16888
Jowett (J. H.) Apostolic optimism, and other sermons. 1901 15321

Langton (L.) The fall of Lord Paddockslea ... ... ... 16905
Lee (A.) Four for a fortune ... .. .. ... ... 16870
Leisure Hour. 1900-1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19166

Margoliouth (D. S.) Lines of defence of the Biblical revelation. 1901 15322
Marsh (R.) In full cry ... ... ... ... ... ... 16866
Mason (A. E. W.) Clementina ... ... ... ... ... 16901
Maxwell (*Sir* H.) Meridiana: noontide essays. 1892 ... 19159
— Post Meridiana: afternoon essays. 1895 ... ... ... 19160
"Merriman (H. S.)" *H. S. Scott.* The velvet glove ... ... 16903
Millis (C. T.) Metal-plate work. 1899 ... ... ... ... 13838
Montrésor (F. F.) The alien ... ... ... ... ... 16898
Morris (J. E.) The Welsh wars of Edward I. 1901 ... ... 15840
Munroe (K.) The copper princess... ... ... ... ... 16869
*Music Scores—*
Album of dance music *(Cavendish Music Books, No. 6)* ... 12864
Album of new dance music *(Cavendish Music Books, No. 90)* 12865
Boosey's National glee book ... ... ... ... ... 12858
Four-part songs and glees (S. A. T. B.) *(Musical Times)* 12859
Four-part songs, glees, and trios for mixed voices *(Musical Times)* .. ... ... ... ... .. ... 12860
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (F.) 24 Four-part Songs (Open-air), with pianoforte accompaniment ... ... ... 12863

*Music Scores*—(continued)—

Novello's Part-Song book. (Second series.) 13 v. ... ... 12845
Part-Songs and glees for male voices *(Lute Series and Musical Times)* ... ... ... ... ... ... 12862
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Naoroji (D.) Poverty and Un-British rule in India. 1901 ... 15834

Orsi (P.) Modern Italy, 1748-1898 (*Story of the Nations.*) 1899 15838

Pemberton (M.) The Giant's Gate ... ... ... ... 16889
Penn (W. A.) The soverane herbe : a history of tobacco. 1901 13832
*Pyle (H.) The story of Jack Ballister's fortunes ... ... 16875
*— Twilight land .. ... .. ... ... ... ... 16874

Quiver. 1900-1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19140

Rankin (J.) The first Saints : character and church studies in the New Testament. 1893 ... ... ... ... ... 15320
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Russell (*Sir* E.) An editor's sermons on days of the church year and other subjects. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... 15324

Sanderson (E.) The British Empire at home and abroad. Vol. 6 15747
Scott (C. A.) Evangelical doctrine-bible truth. 1901 ... 15323
*Seawell (M. E.) The lively adventures of Gavin Hamilton ... 16872
*— The rock of the lion ... ... ... ... ... ... 16871
Skrine (F. H.) Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter. 1901 ... 15075
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Strand Magazine. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19144
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# Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 18 JUNE. 1902

## Notes on Books, New and Old

Mr. S. R. Crockett, in *The Dark O' the Moon*, returns to the personages of his early success "The Raiders," and carries on the fortunes of the next generation. These are involved in the outbreak of the "Levellers," a Galloway agrarian insurrection, which is supported by the wild gipsies with Hector Faa at their head ; and the last chapter tells the end of the chief of the Romany.

* * *

The market has been flooded with "bird-books," and yet the publishers of *The Home Life of Wild Birds*, by Mr. F. H. Herrick, claim a place for it at the fore-front of such publications ; it admits of no competitor : all this because of the fact that the author has perfected an invention that brings the birds beneath his eye, and beneath the eye of his camera, in a way hitherto unheard of. To describe and illustrate a new means of studying animal behaviour, and to record what has been learned by its aid concerning the lives of some of our common birds, is the main purpose of the volume.

* * *

Lord Avebury, in *The Scenery of England*, has now done for Southern Britain what he did a few years ago for Switzerland ; he has produced a valuable book which gives an insight into the working of the various agencies that have been active in bringing about the present aspect of the land.

* * *

The *Principles of Western Civilisation*, by Mr. B. Kidd, is a scholarly, well-written, and lucid development of the theories expounded by the author with so much perspicacity and force in "Social Evolution." The book, which is striking and masterful, must take high rank in English speculative literature, and will for years give rise to controversies.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Rose, for the purposes of his *Life of Napoleon I*, seems to have read everything bearing on his subject, and to discriminate wisely as to the value of the authorities. The information which he derives from them serves in general to confirm the views held by the

majority at least of competent judges. English policy during the great struggle which arose out of the French Revolution was, as it has usually been, honest and sound in purpose, but too often ill-managed and weak in its methods. The author excels in the difficult art of stating complicated matters briefly and yet clearly.

* * *

*The Westcotes*, by Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, is a story of rare delicacy and beauty ; it is slight—some two hundred and eighty pages only, in very large type—it is innocent of sweeping passions and there is no suspicion of melodrama ; the conventional types of fiction are dispensed with ; but it does not a little to answer concretely the elusive question concerning the quality of art. The scene is laid at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, and the incidents have to do with the French prisoners in England.

* * *

In *Anticipations*, Mr. H. G. Wells plays the seer, and tells us "of the way things will probably go in this new century"—how its generations will travel, subsist, enjoy and suffer, wage war, develop in morals and physique, and govern themselves, with the help of scientific progress and thought.

* * *

In breadth of thought and force of conviction, Mr. J. Fiske's *Life Everlasting* is equal to the most weighty of the many volumes that have preceded it. His argument is on the line of evolution, inferring from what man has already become by the play of the infinite force in whose beneficent hand he is that the logical next step in his progress is the attainment of the life everlasting.

* * *

*Mind in Evolution*, by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, is a study of the gradual changes in mental development from the more or less successful response to a stimulus among the lowest types of animal life. Apart from its philosophic bearing, the earlier part of the book will interest many as a scientific study of animal intelligence in response to training, and as a record of experiment.

* * *

So much interest is felt in the magnetic personality of *Henry Drummond* that Mr. J. Y. Simpson's little book will be read by many with an even keener enjoyment than the larger life by Mr. G. A. Smith.

* * *

It is no matter of wonder that Mr. S. K. Hocking's books have sold by the thousand, for he is a born story-teller. Moreover, he tells his stories in simple, direct, and homely language, yet with a vigour that holds the reader as a spell. In *Gripped*, the author has broken new ground and produced what is probably his strongest work.

Eminently agreeable and readable is Mr. A. Birrell's *Miscellanies*. The author's charm lies in his geniality, his sense of humour, his love of common humanity, his fine scorn of cant, his genuine delight in good books, and his knack of polishing off literary essays which combine daintiness of style with virility of mind.

* * *

In *Mistress Barbara Cunliffe*, Mr. H. Sutcliffe has written a story that will appeal by its broad, homely humanity to a large number of readers, and in which feverish excitement will be subdued to the far greater interest of real life. The portraiture of Yorkshire life and character is admirable.

* * *

Mr. Dooley (F. P. Dunne) is such an established favourite that we may assume his *Opinions* are likely to be as acceptable to his admirers as his "Philosophy," of which there is a fair share in the present work, and of "fun galore." Among the sixteen opinions offered there is sufficient variety to suit all tastes.

* * *

No book of economic and sociological interest in recent years has had anything like the vogue and the immediate influence of Mr. B. S. Rowntree's *Poverty: a study of town life*. Several local inquiries of the same character as Mr. Rowntree's are now being planned, and in circles devoted to philanthropy and social reform the man who did not know this work would now be regarded as very much 'out of it.'

* * *

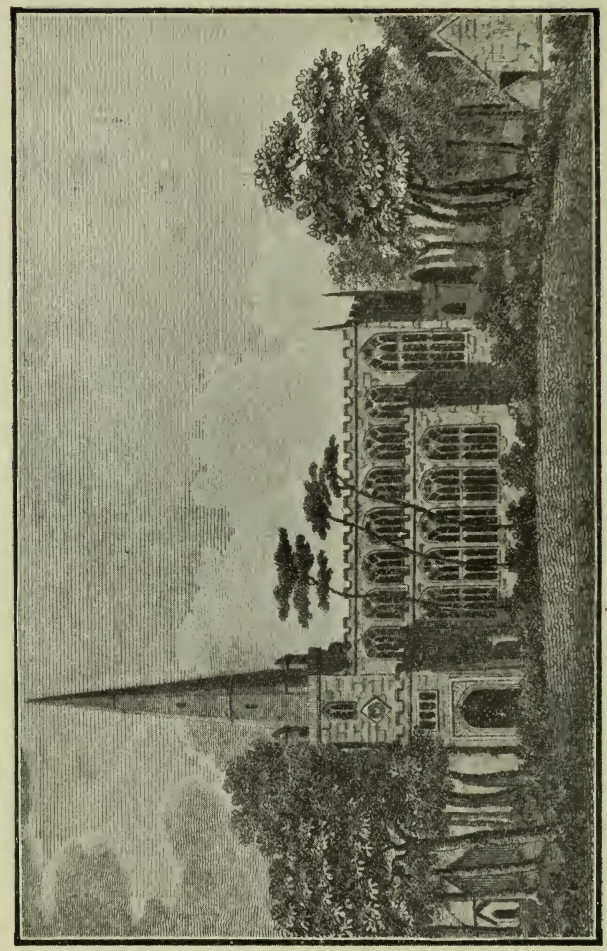
"If the crowns of the world were laid at my feet in exchange for my love of reading I would spurn them all," said Fénelon, and Miss L. Whiting very appropriately takes the words for the motto of her present volume *The World Beautiful in Books*. Her appreciations of the great writers are invariably suggestive, and the reader will be thankful for the numerous and well chosen quotations introduced.

* * *

Some readable fiction will be found entered in our list under the following names:—"Alexander (*Mrs.*)," Allen (J. L.), Amber (M.), Barr (A. E.), Besant (*Sir* W.), Carey (W.), Cobban (J. M.), "Connor (R."), Croker (B. M.), Doyle (A. C.), Le Queux (W.), Mitchell (S. W.), Norris (W. E.), Pemberton (M.), Sheehan (P. A.), Speight (T. W.), Swan (A. S.), Walford (L. B.), Watson (H. B. M.), and Woods (M. L.).

* * *

"If all the books in the world were in a blaze," says Dean Farrar, "the first twelve which I would snatch out of the flames would be, the Bible, Imitatio Christi, Homer, Æschylus, Thucydides, Tacitus, Virgil, Marcus Aurelius, Dante, Shakspeare, Milton, Wordsworth."



Sefton Church, as it was in the early part of the Eighteenth Century.

## A SEFTON CHURCH BRASS AND ITS STORY

In a much mutilated square pew, known as the Sefton pew, in the south aisle of Sefton Church, lies the finest brass which the church contains, that to Margaret Bulcley (now spelt Bulkeley), whose maiden name was Molyneux. The figure is a full-front, and represents a lady in a long dress with wide sleeves, edged with fur, the dress cut square at the neck. She wears a pedimental head-dress, and a girdle with three roses in front, from which hangs a chain with a tassel or ornament at the end. Suspended by a chain round her neck is a jewelled T, or St. Anthony's Cross. Her feet, in shoes, appear beneath her robe. Her hands are joined in prayer. Above her is a double canopy groined, and in debased style. On each side of the figure are two armorial shields. At the corners of the slab are four circles, now empty, but which probably originally held the symbols of the four evangelists. The Latin inscription translated reads as follows :— "Pray for the soul of Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, knight, formerly wife of John Dutton, Esquire, lord of Dutton, and afterwards wife of William Bulcley, Esquire ; who founded here a perpetual chantry, and endowed it with rents and lands for one chaplain for ever, who should celebrate divine service and pray for the souls of Margaret, her kinsfolk and benefactors, who died Feb. 21, 1528, on whose soul God have mercy."

On the window above the brass is a partly modern inscription, which reads—"Of yor charity pray for the soul of Marg'ett Bulcley, daug'ter of Ric' Molynex, Knyght, and wyff unto Johe dutton and Willm. Bulcley, Esqeri, whose goodness caused this window to be made of the will of Sr Robt. Pkynson, executo' to the said Marg'ett, the yere of o' Lord MDXLIIIth, which said Marg'ett decessed the xxith daye of ffebruar the yere of o' Lord MDXXVIII (erroneously inscribed as MDXVII), of whose soule Jhu have m'cy, Ame." Sir Robert was the chantry priest of her institution.

Margaret Bulcley was the daughter of that Sir Richard Molyneux who fell fighting in the Lancastrian army at the Battle of Blore Heath in 1459. She was closely connected with ecclesiastics, being the sister of James Molyneux, Archdeacon of Richmond, who became rector of Sefton in 1489, and the niece of Dr. John Molyneux, rector of Sefton and Prebendary of Lichfield ; she was also the aunt of Edward Molyneux, B.D., who held the family living from 1509 to 1535, and founded the second chantry at Sefton, called the "Molleneux Chantrie." Her elder brother was Sir Thomas Molyneux, who fought for Edward IV. under the Duke of Gloucester in Scotland, at the siege of Berwick, and was made a banneret on the eve of St. James. This Sir Thomas was father to Sir William Molyneux, who performed such feats of *derring-do* at Flodden, and who also lies interred in Sefton Church. Her affection for the old church where her ancestors and family were buried, and where she herself must often have worshipped, was shown by the foundation, in 1528, of the chantry referred to in her epitaph, and by the fact of her burial there. The chantry, as such, existed for 18 years, and was suppressed in 1546.

Margaret Bulcley's will is a somewhat lengthy and curious document. It begins thus—"In the name of God, Amen. I, Margaret Bulkley Wydowe, Late wyff of Wyll'm Bulkley Esquyer, to all Cristen people in Crist beleyving, to whome this my present Wrytyng Indentid tripertite shall come, or it shall here or see, Sendith gretyng in our Lord God everlastyng. Knowe ye me the said Margaret Bulkley to have Enfeoffed my full trusty fryndes (here follow the names of twenty individuals) of and in all my meses (messuages), lands, ten'ts, etc., within the townes of Cuerden, Walton in the Dale, and Thorneton, within the Countie of Lancastre."

The feoffees were to permit the testatrix to enjoy the rents and profits of the lands during her life, and after her death to apply the same in liquidating any of her debts which her personal goods might be insufficient to satisfy, and, subject to such payment of debts, to hold the aforesaid lands, etc., "to the use exibicon fyndyng and kepyng of an able and honest p'ist to say and Celebrate Masse and other Dyvyne s'uyce in the p'oche Church of Sefton at the Alter of our blessyd ladye of petye, And to pray for the Saule of me the seid Margaret. And for the saules of John Dutton and Wyll'm Bulkley Esquyers, my husbandes, And for the Saules of my ffader and moder, brethern and Susters, my vncles, the Saule of Sr Wyll'm Leylond, Knyght, my nevewe, and all other my p'genyte and good frynds, and for all Cristen Saules for eurmore."

Then come long and elaborate directions as to the duties of the priest in the chantry founded by her. "Also it is my will that the seid p'ist shall say eu'y quarter of the yere Placebo, Dirige, Comendacon, and Masse of Requiem, with all Suffrages and s'uyces p'teynyng therunto for my Saule and the saules aforesaid; Also it is my will that the said p'ist shall say yerely and for eurmore that day wech I shall fortune to decesse vppon or within thre dayes next followyng an Obite with all suffrages therunto belongyng for my saule and the saules aforeseid; And that the seid p'ist shall say Masse eu'y Sonday, Wednesday, and ffryday except ther be a resonable cause, And other dayes when he is disposed. And at the further Lavatorye to say De p'fundis and pray for my Saule and the Saules afore rehersed and all Cristen Saules for evermore, And also to say eu'y quarter of the yere for eur on Masse de no'ie Ihu vppon the fryday, and fyve tymes eu'y yere Masse of the fyve woundes of our Lord Ihu Crist for my Saule, the Saules afore rehersed, and all Cristen Saules. Also it is my will that such p'ist as shall be put to obs'ue the said s'uyce shall be an able and honest p'ist and lerned to syng his playn song and to helpe to syng in the quere at Matyns, Masse, evensong and other dyuyne s'uyce in the seid Church of Sefton on festfull dayes. And also it is my will that the seid p'ist shall say Masse vppon Saynt Margarett's day yerely for eur afore the ymage of Saynt Margaret within the said Church and to pray for my Saule and the Saules aforesaid. Also it is my will that the seid p'ist shall say yerely for eur in the fyve pryncipall ffests of Our Lady and the visitacon of our Lady eu'y one of theym and within their V'tas thre tymes Masse of the seid fests, with this Collecte, Deus firma spes n're redempco'is. And also it is my will that my said feoffes and their heires shall suffre the

seid p'ist for tyme beyng to occupie and Manure (i.e., manage) all the seid meses, &c. to his most p'fet and behove by thadvice and our sight of my seid feoffes and their heires, without takyng of Incomes of the ten'nts for tyme beyng."

Then come directions as to appointment of new trustees, and an instruction to exchange a windmill and lands in Thornton for other land with "Sr Wyll'm Molyneux, knyght, my nevewe, or his heires." Next follow provisions for the appointment of priests to serve her chantry, the right of appointment to belong firstly to her nephew, Sir William Molyneux, and his heirs male. "Also it is my will that all the evidences conc'nyng all the lands aboue rehersed shall aft' my decesse be put in a Coffre and Remayne in the Custodye and kepyng of the Abbot and Covent of Whalley and their Successors for eur wherof the said Abbot to have one key, my seid feoffes an other key and the p'ist for the tyme beyng the thrid key. And the same evidences to be forth comyng at all tymes for the defence of the seid lands accordyng to this my Will. Also it is my will that if there be no p'ist admytted to the said s'vyce in my liff, that then my seid feoffes and their heires shall admytt first . . . Robert Perkynson Chapellayn to the seid s'uyce if he then be on lyve." A deed from the Duchy of Lancaster Records gives the following particulars :—"Robert Parkynson, Incumbent of the age of 64 years hath the clear yearly revenue of the same for his salary—4*l.* 14*s.*"

Such are the associations which have gathered around the monumental brass of Margaret Bulcley in the fine old Church of St. Helen's, Sefton. For, indeed, the greatest glory of a building is not in its stones nor in its gold. Its glory is in its age and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy, nay, even of approval or condemnation, which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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## MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday, Feb. 20th, the Curator delivered an address in the Museum, entitled "Some Wonders of the Sea-shore." There was a good attendance. The sea-shore, wherever a firm hold can be obtained, is covered with sea-weeds, which fall roughly into two main divisions, olive-green and red. They afford food and shelter to innumerable animals. The clear rocky pools left by the retiring tide are richly clothed with green sea-weeds, while against the sides are tufts of beautiful filmy red algae, interspersed with sea anemones of varying hues; sponges, corallines, starfish, limpets, barnacles, and other shell-fish; feathery zoophytes and annelides expand their pink or white

disks, while here and there a crab scuttles across; little fish or shrimps timidly come out from crevices in the rocks, or from among the fronds of the sea-weeds, or hastily dart from shelter to shelter; each little pool is, in fact, a miniature ocean in itself, and the longer one looks the more and more one will see. Lantern slides were used in illustration.

* * *

On Thursday, Mar. 20th, in the Museum, the Curator delivered an address entitled "The Gentle Art of Bookbinding." There was a fair attendance. The art of bookbinding is among the most ancient of all the arts of the world. The oldest form of reading book was the roll, a sheet or sheets of skin or other material covered with written characters and fastened to a roller. The oldest form of memorandum book was undoubtedly the tablets which were used in Ancient Greece and Rome. These were thin plates of wood, ivory or metal, with a narrow raised margin around them. Within this raised margin was a coating of thin wax, and on the wax the owner of the tablet scratched the things he wished to remember with a stylus. The man who fastened together leaves of papyrus, slips of bark, or tablets, was the first bookbinder. It was in the Middle Ages that bookbinding became an art and yet it was not the art of the binder that gave the beauty to the old Gospel Books and manuals of the Roman Church. It was the art of the jeweller, the goldsmith, the worker in enamels, or precious metals, that was called into play. The binder was a monk, the binding-room the scriptorium of the monastery. Nothing was too costly, too beautiful, to decorate the covers of the sacred legend or the book of prayer; and those who did the best of that old work did it because it was a labour of love, and because they believed that in the doing of it they were working for God himself. During the 16th and 17th centuries, and in the early years of the 18th, the finest bindings were done in France and Italy. Great book-collectors, like Jean Grolier, and a race of craftsmen-artists without their equals in the world, show that the artistic traditions of the Middle Ages had never been broken through, that the book was always a thing of beauty, and that the craftsman and the artist joined hands in its creation. The address was illustrated by lantern slides, and by a number of choice examples of the binder's art, very kindly lent by Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, Messrs. Henry Young and Sons, and Mr. S. E. Hodgson, both of Liverpool.

* * *

The attractions of the Middle Upper Room have been considerably enhanced by the addition of some 700 specimens illustrative of merchandise derived from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These neat exhibits have been carefully labelled, classified, and displayed.

* * *

The Art Room has been enriched by the addition of twelve superb etchings, all signed artists' proofs, illustrative of British river scenery.

# Summaries of Important Educational Papers

## No. 1

Diplomatic and Consular Reports: Miscellaneous Series No. 483
(Foreign Office, November, 1898)

### Commercial Education in Germany

by Mr. Consul Powell

"The points given here are, I trust, sufficient to make it apparent how widely and energetically the German nation is aroused to the necessity of commercial education as an important factor in their newly developed competition with other trading nations, and especially is it noteworthy to remark how the study of modern languages is being encouraged and fostered by the nation at large."

The cause of the advance in commercial education in Germany since 1873 is thus set forth. It "has been frequently attributed in Great Britain to the superiority of commercial and technical education in Germany. This is not the view taken by those best able to judge . . . this success is due less to superior commercial education than to the high state of general education that Germany has enjoyed for many years, and which was formerly lacking, and is even now lacking in several essential points in Great Britain."

"Commercial Education hardly existed prior to 1877, the time of the Philadelphia Exhibition, when Professor Reuleaux made his celebrated report on the German exhibits "Billig und Schlecht" (cheap and bad)."

The history of the present movement is sketched from its crude beginnings in the last century.

"The German "Handels-schulen" (commercial schools) have a lower and a higher order. The lower schools are mostly "Kaufmännische Fortbildungs-schulen" (schools for the instruction, continuation and extension of mercantile knowledge), or "Lehrlings-schulen" (schools for apprentices) in which the teaching is limited on an average to 10 hours a week."

In 1891 there were in the German Empire 165 "Kaufmännische Fortbildungs-schulen," and of these 65 had been started since 1885. These schools have been founded some by Town Councils, others by Chambers of Commerce or Merchant's Guilds, others again by associations and private munificence. Fifty-four are subsidised by the State and sixty-eight by Town Councils.

"The higher order of commercial education is the "Handels-schulen" . . . either independent establishments as those at Leipzic, Dresden, Chemnitz, and others, or only special branches attached to the higher public schools as at Munich, Zittau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Flensburg, and a few other places."

"The intention of higher class "Handels-schulen" is to benefit those young men who, before entering business, wish to devote a few more years to the further cultivation of higher branches of commercial knowledge, and to perfecting themselves in modern languages. On the other hand, the "Handels-schulen" which are based upon or joined to the national school or middle school system, teach German, foreign languages (always English and French, often-times Italian and Spanish), history, geography, mathematics, natural science, drawing, commercial history, banking, exchange, and commercial law, . . . book-keeping, political economy, . . . knowledge of merchandise, and technology."

The report gives details of curriculum and organisation of schools at Leipzic, Chemnitz, Dresden, Erfurt, Lübeck, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfort, and detailed statistics of the schools for Commercial Education in Prussia, showing towns their population, by whom supported, and their cost.

"There are altogether in Prussia at the present time (1897) 186 . . . primary commercial schools, with 14,935 male students and 591 female students. There are 111 towns in Prussia alone with over 10,000 inhabitants that have no commercial school."

Statistics from other German states are not to be obtained.

Compulsory attendance is enforced in some schools. The necessity for commercial education is being increasingly recognised. The government is contemplating setting aside a sum of money in aid of this work, and the Universities are organising special branches for teaching commercial knowledge. A great and powerful union or society for the promotion of mercantile education (Deutscher Verband für das Kaufmännische Unterrichtswesen) has been formed. This union comprises in its membership 14 governments, 77 chambers of commerce and industry, 49 municipalities, 108 commercial societies, 101 commercial schools, 119 large firms in Germany, together with wealthy individuals. Courses for teachers are being given by this Society in order to render them more efficient as commercial educators.

[The above is the first of a series of summaries which will appear in successive numbers of this Journal.—J. J. O.]

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"Technical instruction fails altogether of its purpose if the student does not understand the why and the wherefore of the operation he performs. The aim of such teaching as is given in technological classes is not to make expert workmen, but to show how difficulties may be overcome, and how skill in drawing and a knowledge of the principles of science may, with sufficient practice, help to produce expert workmen."—*City and Guilds Institute Annual Report, 1901.*

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

It is our sad duty to record the passing away of Dr. Patrick Canavan, Deputy-Chairman of the Free Library, Museum, and Technical Instruction Committee of this Borough, on April 2nd last. A member of the Committee ever since 1887, he had a full knowledge of the development of its educational work, and as an active member and former Chairman of the School Board, he was equally well-informed and interested in elementary education. His personality was so genial, his honour so bright, his devotion to public duty so thorough, that we shall not soon look upon his like again. The deepest sympathy is felt by the students of the Technical School with Mrs. and Miss Canavan in their bereavement.

* * *

The following is an extract from the **District Inspector's Report** to the Board of Education on the work done at the Technical School during the session 1900-1901 :—

"The chief feature of the present session has been the opening of the new technical institute which has, as anticipated, proved an immense stimulus to the technical work of the district. Over 1,200 individual students have joined the evening classes, and a day school for boys working under the Board's regulations was also successfully established at the beginning of the year. The present accommodation is in every way admirable and well suited to the special needs of the locality. The provision of a free library, museum, baths, gymnasium and technical institute, all in close proximity and in organic relation one with another, is an admirable record of an enlightened municipal policy. The organisation, instruction, and equipment of the science classes are alike satisfactory and efficient."

* * *

A new feature in practical education has been inaugurated this month in the **Woodwork Classes.** Visits of whole classes have been made to Ince Woods for the purpose of receiving instruction in the kinds of living timber. The experiment has been a success. The boys from the Public Elementary Schools and the Intermediate School have shewn great interest in the distinctions, pointed out by

their teacher, Mr. Colquhoun, in the foliage, bark, and habit of growth of the ash, elm, sycamore, poplar, willow, oak, Scotch fir and lime trees. These open-air object lessons draw out the observational powers of the mind and kindle interest in the class-room lessons which follow. Some of the boys are collecting twigs and leaves; these they will press and dry and mount in brown paper albums. Any friend who would supply the school with a set of blocks, say $3 \times 6 \times 1$ inches of common timbers would do it a real service. The port of origin should be stated on each and the kind.

* * *

The result of the examination in **Drawing with Chalk** upon the blackboard is to hand. Thirteen were presented for examination, and out of these twelve were placed in the first and one in the second class. This result is very gratifying. Last year out of five presented, three obtained a first class and two a second class certificate.

* * *

The following **examinations** have been held this year for the first time at the Bootle Technical School:—Practical Plumbing (5 examined), and Painting from Still Life (5 examined). One student from the Technical School was examined in Anatomy. At the Liverpool and Birkenhead Centres, others of our students were examined in the Principles of Ornament, Design, Drawing from the Antique and Modelling from the Antique.

Below will be found the number of students who were examined during the recent examinations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Examination under the | Union of Institutes... ... ... | 352 |
| ,, ,, | City and Guilds ... ... ... | 22 |
| ,, ,, | Board of Education (Science and Art) ... ... ... ... | 263 |

In addition to these a number of external students were examined. About a hundred elementary students were also examined at their own cost. The Bootle Technical School was the centre of examination for students from Waterloo and Litherland.

* * *

An examination in **Graphic Statics** was held on May 13th for the award of the Reid Prize. There were six competitors. Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., set the paper and reported on the result. The prize is awarded to Mr. E. I. Cule, who obtained 70 per cent. of the maximum marks. No candidate obtained less than 50 per cent. on a paper equal, according to the examiner, to the advanced grade of the Board of Education examination.

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Mr. F. Gill, B.Sc., late Derby Scholar, is about to be appointed Assistant Lecturer in the Walker Engineering Laboratory in University College.

Mr. J. W. Marshall has been appointed an examiner for the Commercial Certificate of the University College. This is a compliment both to an able member of our staff and to the Institution which has the benefit of his services.

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On Saturday afternoon, April 26th, a Joint Meeting of teachers and students of the Bootle Technical School, was held in the Committee Room, to bid **farewell to Mr. A. E. Easthope,** late a teacher in the Engineering Department of the School, and to wish him success in his new career, that of Director of Technical Instruction for the County Louth, Ireland.

The teachers presented Mr. Easthope with a handsome music cabinet and a case of pipes; and the students showed their appreciation of his past services to them by a beautiful dressing case.

Mr. Ogle in handing to Mr. Easthope the gifts of the teachers said that he parted with Mr. Easthope with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure—regret for the termination of Mr. Easthope's twelve years' connection with the School, and pleasure in the cause—his promotion to a higher and wider sphere of usefulness.

Messrs. L. Small, J. W. Marshall, J. Titterington and G. W. Colquhoun, having also spoken of the esteem in which Mr. Easthope was held, Mr. Macdonald West, who made the second presentation on behalf of the students, referred in kindly terms to Mr. Easthope's thoroughness, energy, and usefulness as a teacher, and spoke of the sincerity of his friendship for his pupils. Mr. Percy R. Jackson, another student, also spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Easthope, in acknowledging the compliments, thanked his colleagues for their presents. The cabinet he accepted for Mrs. Easthope; the pipes for himself. He thanked the students for their gift. If away from them in the flesh he would be with them in spirit, and would always be reminded of his Bootle friends by these tokens of their goodwill.

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The Technical Instruction Committee have decided to grant to elementary schools in Bootle ten more **scholarships,** tenable at the Intermediate Day School for a period of three years in each case. These will be first awarded in September next.

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The roll of the Intermediate Day School now stands at 123 boys. Seventeen boys were admitted this term. M. Ulysse Dutoit has joined the staff as modern language master.

## SOCIAL UNION NOTES

During the past three months the **Home Reading Circle** have discussed various interesting books. Amongst others may be mentioned Miss Beatrice Harraden's "Ships that pass in the night," and Dr. Creighton's "Age of Elizabeth," both of which books proved very interesting and instructive. The book for discussion at the next meeting is to be Myers' "Great Men."

* * *

Since our last report of the **Debating Society** two very interesting papers have been read. On Saturday, April 5th, Mr. H. E. Bentley gave a very interesting paper on "The Life and Works of Handel," with musical illustrations. Selections were taken from "Samson," "Rinaldo," "Saul," "Messiah" and "Theodora." The following ladies and gentlemen assisted Mr. Bentley in the performance of these selections :—Misses F. Bentley, J. Carruthers and C. Randall ; Messrs. G. W. Colquhoun and R. Dempsey. Mr. Bentley suitably brought his paper to a close by giving the "Hallelujah Chorus" as a pianoforte solo.

Another paper which was of intense interest was that of the Chairman, Mr. L. Small, B.Sc., on "The Advantages of Country Rambling." This was appropriately given at the last meeting of the Society as an introduction to the formation of a **Rambling Club** for the summer months. It was proposed, seconded and carried, that the Rambling Club should be regarded as a summer extension of the Literary Section of the Union.

* * *

The **Choral Society** have had some very pleasant rehearsals. The interest taken by all the members in the success of the Society is very gratifying. On Saturday evening, March 22nd, at the Ladies' Annual Demonstration held in the Municipal Gymnasium, Balliol Road, the Choral Society rendered a number of part songs very agreeably. Other features of the evening were vocal solos by Miss L. Heasley and Mr. G. Taylor ; a quartette in which Miss Heasley, Mrs. Mayor, Messrs. J. W. Marshall and G. Taylor took part ; and a pianoforte duet by Mrs. Mayor and Miss L. Gill. Mr. J. W. Marshall as Hon. Conductor, is doing excellent work in this section of the Union. The Annual Pic-nic of this section is arranged for June 7th, to Eccleston. Particulars may be learned at the office. It is to be hoped that the weather clerk will be as propitious as last year.

* * *

The members of the **French Society** continue to hold fortnightly meetings. Under the presidency of their able leader, Mr. Anthony R. Book, one cannot but look for excellent results. "La Grammaire" has been read at recent meetings.

The **Engineering Society** have made some interesting visits to works in the neighbourhood. By the kindness of Mr. R. T. Rowbotham, a visit was paid to the Cold Storage Works, Balliol Road, Bootle; and Mr. Christy kindly permitted a visit to the Grain Storage Warehouse, Strand Road. Another visit was to Walker's Tannery, Litherland.

* * *

The **Spanish Society** continues to show progress. The following are papers which have been read since the last issue of the *Journal*:—

"Races of Mankind" ... ... ... ... Senor Rosete
"The Wealth of Spain" ... ... ... ... Mr. Gregson
"The Coronation of Charles V." ... ...Mr. Leatherbarrow
"Peculiar Phrases" .. ... ... ... ... Mr. Hughes
"The Philippine Islands" ... ... .. ... Mr. Collins

The Committee have granted the use of a room for Thursday evening meetings during the summer to this and to the French Society.

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## The Students' Corner

The Director invites questions from students on any matter affecting them as students, to be answered first by private letter and later in the *Journal*, so that others may profit by the information given:—for example, advice as to special courses of study, particular diplomas, degrees, &c., and sources of information for continuance of study after leaving the Technical School. In this way the Director hopes to make the *Journal* more generally interesting and valuable to students of the school.

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### Proposed New Courses of Study.

The Prospectus of the next session's work is the fruit of much earnest thought during the summer months. Probably some of our students are hoping for the inclusion of subjects in which they are interested. It would be gratifying to the Committee and the Director if such students would forthwith write to the School expressing their desires so that they may be duly considered. Organic Chemistry, Botany, Electrical Power and Transmission, Ambulance Work, Extended Preparatory Courses, have been suggested as suitable extensions of the curriculum. Of course, financial considerations are not always favourable to what is considered in itself a wise suggestion, and it does not follow that suggestions will at once bear fruit, but they will be carefully considered.

## A Learned Working-Man.

In the present day it is, and still more perhaps in the immediate past it has been, the custom to measure merit by worldly success. The revolt from this spirit has led many people to condemn Smiles's *Self-help* as a pernicious book—very unjustly we think. However, should one of the revolters desire to publish a new *Self-help*, from which worldly success as a factor of interest should be eliminated, we would commend to him the career of a friend of ours, a working-man in a midland town, whose income has never been a matter of concern to the Income Tax Collector. Our friend—let us call him X—is, in his own district, the recognised chief authority on all local geological questions, so much so that Surveyors of H.M. Geological Survey have deferred to his opinion on matters connected with the Survey and accepted corrections from him when revising their maps. For twenty or thirty years hardly an excavation has been made in the town where he resides which has not been visited by him for the purpose of learning the true arrangement of the rock beds underlying the surface. Besides, his brief annual holidays have been spent in places chosen for their geological interest, and frequently because of the side-light study in the field would throw on a local problem of stratification. The natural result of these long continued observations has been to make X's opinion on a matter of local water supply well worth having. Indeed for a long time, the good nature of our friend led him freely to give it to every seeker without thought of fee or reward. The abuse of this generosity taught him the commercial value of his experience, which is no less sought after now that he puts a price upon it. The coal field of his own and a neighbouring county have for the past ten years been a particular subject of study with X, who now has a most intimate knowledge based on such access to sections, plans and pits as few unofficial people ever acquire. A very prosperous rambling club has been presided over for twelve years by our friend with great success. Exquisite coloured geological maps of the proposed rambles are prepared for each walk, and a brief lecture is given, either before starting or over the tea-cups, which the ramblers use somewhere on the journey. In these the chief points of interest are either anticipated or reviewed. X has the gift of clear exposition, which shows well to advantage in several works which have issued from his pen, and in the many special articles on local archæology and geology which the local papers have printed, or the local natural history society admitted into its published proceedings. Music, especially instrumental music, is the chief relaxation of our friend, and the local University Extension Lectures have him for a frequent auditor. Here and elsewhere he has gathered up a store of general knowledge which effectually prevents his company from becoming wearisome to non-scientific acquaintances. The pleasure of knowing is for him the chief reward of work.

[Since the above was written there is unfortunately no longer need for reserve about the name of my friend. Last autumn he passed suddenly away, and the work of James Shipman, F.G.S. was abruptly ended; only a short time, as it afterwards appeared, before one of the highest honours that the geological world can confer was to have been bestowed upon him. Nottingham has lost in him a worthy son, but humanity and scholarship are the richer for his example.] J.J.O.

## "FORMBY REMINISCENCES"

This fascinating little volume, extending to 162 pages, should prove of more than ordinary interest to local readers. The work, written by Mrs. Catherine Jacson (*nee* Formby), concerns the Formbys, of Formby Hall, and is dedicated "to the dear memories, family and local, of Formby in its patriarchal times. And, especially, to the most dear memory of Mary Formby, of Formby Hall." It is more than 30 years since the chief part of these records were written. They were begun, at the suggestion of the relative to whom the first part of the book is addressed (Ann L. Formby), in the form of letters.

The Formby family is ancient, and deeply rooted in the soil; but its first origin is lost in the obscure distance. It has been a simple article of faith that it came in with the Conqueror, but direct proof on that point is wanting. The name, as Fornebei, appears in Domesday Book. Very probably its origin goes further back, as the termination "bi" or "by" is said to be Danish—Formbi, we are told, being the Danish term for "Holy Place," or "Pious Place." Evidences of proprietorship, in family deeds, remaining in preservation, date between 1200 and 1300. In the earlier deeds the name is written more akin to the Domesday form—as "Hugo de fforneby." Though, for centuries, the only resident proprietors in the wide district, the Formbys were not the sole proprietors, the larger proportion belonging to the Blundells, of Ince-Blundell—the Blundells and the Formbys being conjointly lords of the manor; the latter family inheriting their share—to quote, now, from Baines—"through an unbroken line of resident progenitors, in possession, probably, for some generations, before we find Thomas de fforneby, and Alianora his wife, seized of a moiety of the manor in 1372. . . The present joint lords of the manor, and representatives of the respective families, are T. Weld Blundell of Ince-Blundell, and the Rev. Lonsdale Formby of Formby Hall."

There is further mention of Formby Hall as "a picturesque old house of the 15th century, or of uncertain date, isolated and sheltered by a wood, in which a heronry still existed in the early part of this century." Formby Hall has been found in very late years to be, in so many parts, decaying through age, that its present possessor, John Formby, Esq., has been compelled, while making some additions, almost to renew the old part; though, as far as possible, preserving its original form.

That the family shared in the warlike character of the early times, is to be inferred from the traditionary absolution, granted by one of the Popes to one member of it, for military service in his favour in Italy—a grace not confined to the individual himself; but extending to all posterity. That one Richard Formby, at any rate, was of military distinction, as squire or armour-bearer to Henry IV., is beyond doubt, since his bones lie honourably interred in York Minster, behind the

high altar, with the following inscription, taken verbatim from the original stone :—" Hic jacet Ricardus Fourmbi quondam Armiger domini nostri Regis qui obiit vicessimo secundo mensis Septembris, Anno Domini 1407. Cujus animæ propitiator Deus." Gent's *History of York*, 1730, page 132, contains the following comment thereon :— " This gentleman lies behind the altar, and indeed seems particularly remarkable, as having been (as supposed) the King's squire or armour-bearer. . . If so, this Richard Formbi was armour-bearer to Henry IV., who, we read, came hither to York, in order to proceed against his enemies in the North, and by whose command the unfortunate Archbishop Scroop lost his life, with many others." The identical stone, placed in the Minster in 1407, is now in the porch of the lately-built Church of St. Luke, at Formby Point, having been cracked in the great fire of the Minster in 1840, and brought from thence, by permission of the Dean (after being replaced by a fac-simile), by Dr. Formby and the Rev. Miles Formby.

That learning had its due place among the family members, is evident from the notice in Foster's *County Families*, that John Formby filled the office of Principal of Brazennose College in 1510. That one or more alliances were made in marriage with a branch of the Stanley family, is shown by existing deeds of settlement, not without general interest, as evidencing at once the greater value of money, and the simpler habits of life in our forefathers' times.

Many interesting facts are also given respecting local characteristics prevalent during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. Arable cultivation was the general rule. The land did not fatten cattle. Wheat, rye, and potatoes were the favourite crops. It may be observed here that potatoes are said to have been first known in Formby ; some say introduced by a Formby man sailing in Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition ; others, as washed up on the shore from a wrecked vessel. The roads of the district—i.e., the sandy lanes—were wide. They would have been smooth lengths of flowery sod if cartwheels could have been dispensed with. As it was, three or four deep cart tracks ran in parallel lines ; the two wheel-ruts, and the one middle horse track, cutting deep in the light sand, leaving the intermediate lines of green and flowery sod several inches higher. Hence, to pass from one track to another caused a heavy jolt. In the earlier times, before the invention of the convenient two-wheeled carriage, a man was employed, during the week, to smooth the way to church for the family coach, by filling the deeper ruts with sods from the raised part, and thus levelling the surface in some measure. The moss lanes were of the same nature, only the tracks were cut through dark peat soil, instead of yellow sand. The year's supply of coals for the Hall, brought by canal to Burscough Bridge, was carted over the moss, on some one-appointed summer day, by the tenantry, according to clause in their leases. It was a gala day for the household ; the earliest team was decorated with ribbons, and a dinner was given in the laundry to the men in charge after the last arrival. It was the usual habit of farmers high up in the sand district to take their heavily-laden weekly market carts, the three or four miles up to the

paved road, on the Friday evening, and proceed with them the ten to twelve paved miles, early on the Saturday morning, to the Liverpool market, returning the full distance by the evening.

Wildflowers, we are informed, were bright and abundant, and there was much to interest the botanist. In some of the lakes, or the wet patches among the sandhills, the rare waxlike flowers of the "Pyrola" were to be seen, and even now, may be seen in abundance, and the charming "Grass of Parnassus" was (as now) scattered about in plenty, along with a variety of less conspicuous growths. The dwarf willow, with its silver-lined leaves, grew very freely among the sandhills, and the creeping runners of the dewberry seemed to delight in interweaving themselves with its sprays among the tangle of grasses and flowers, which made a thick, springing carpet for the foot to tread on, before it sank into the hot sand of the wilderness of little hills.

In so boundless a range of liberty over sea and land, it might be surmised that the avis tribe would abound in numbers and varieties. Of land birds, besides the herons and rooks, there were abundance of the smaller species in the woods about the Hall, besides a variety of temporary visitants, and birds of passage, all too numerous to chronicle. Of those which haunt the seaboard there were multitudinous varieties, common and rare, all of which, in former years, had their undisturbed fishery in the sea waves, and their safe refuges on the wide stretch of rarely-trodden shore, and in the security of the sandhill wilderness, amidst its miniature lakes and forests. The whole district, indeed, was a sanctuary of the feathered tribe, as also were the watery wastes of the mosslands, ever a happy hunting ground for wild duck, teal, and widgeon ; shieldrake, wild goose, and lonely bittern at times—never anywhere to be found in numbers.

The "Reminiscences" also reveal many delightful glimpses of the family life at Formby during the early part of the last century, and altogether the work is a very acceptacle contribution to local literature.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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What is a great love of books? It is something like a personal introduction to the great and good men of all past times. Books, it is true, are silent as you see them on their shelves ; but, silent as they are, when I enter a library I feel as if almost the dead were present, and I know if I put questions to these books they will answer me with all the faithfulness and fulness which has been left in them by the great men who have left the books with us.—*John Bright.*

## Notes on a model of a Benab or Logee (Native Hut)

*Presented to the Museum by* Councillor Dr. Macvie

These huts are peculiar to the aboriginal Indians of British Guiana and the north of S. America. The Indians are divided into various tribes, of which the principal are Arawaks, Acawois, Macusis, Arecunas and Wapisianos. The last three tribes still use tatoo marks and put on war paint but only on special occasions. At one time the Caribs were predominant, but they are now nearly extinct. Their tribal government is of the simplest nature, the old system of choosing a chief has fallen into disuse but the authority of the medicine man is seldom disputed. Their habits, with a few exceptions, are probably the same as when Columbus discovered America. With the exception of the Wapisianos, they are a credulous, inoffensive people, with a singular failing for spirits, rum more especially. The Wapisianos are tall, fine looking men, but decidedly quarrelsome. The Arawaks who live nearer the coast and intermingle with the settlers on the Demerara and Essequibo rivers are a little more civilised than the others and usually have a smattering of "Talkee Talkee English." The women do all the work necessary, such as cultivating Cassava, Yams, etc., cooking, and the hundred and one odd things which even Indians have to do. Washing is seldom if ever indulged in. The husband has to look after the larder, supplying fresh meat and fish. Smoking and drinking his Privarri (an intoxicant), the Indian's life is particularly free from care and will no doubt continue to be until he becomes acquainted with the ways of civilisation.

His dwelling has a singular appearance. It consists simply of a few supports covered with eta palm leaves or Indian grass, sufficient to shelter him from the tropical rains. These huts are sometimes arranged in villages or small communities. The sleeping accommodation is limited to a few hammocks slung on the supports of the hut. Every hut contains the bows and arrows, fishing rod, batteau (or boat), canoe (or coreal), gun, war clubs, and paddles. Medicine is represented by herbs and medicinal moss. His domestic utensils comprise: a quake and barbecue for storing meat, etc., these hang high up in the roof to prevent wild animals from helping themselves during his absence. A broom is sometimes found. A mortar, a privarri jar, a carbon, a sifter, a malipe (for squeezing out the poisonous hydrocyanic acid from the cassava) and a calabash (for drinking purposes) form the principal features. A baking pan, a bench, a shok shok (for beating the children), and a coney shell for calling to his friends, complete the list.

J. MACVIE HILL.

P.S.—For fuller particulars of the above-mentioned tribes, consult *The Living Races of Mankind. Vol. 2.*

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Leland (C. G.) and Ward (H. S.) *Edd.* Useful Arts and Handicrafts. Vol. 3. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... 13797

Adornment of the home, C. G. Leland. Jewelry and trinkets: home made, A. Teague. China decoration and repair, F. C. Lambert. Woven fabrics: decoration, cleaning, and repair, F. C. Lambert and C. G. Leland. Paper work: decorative and useful, F. C. Lambert. Glue, gum, paste, and other adhesives, T. Bolas and C. G. Leland. Perfumes and cosmetics, T. Bolas and C. G. Leland. Glass: decoration and repair, F. C. Lambert. Amateur curating, F. C. Lambert. Gesso-work, M. Webb. Picture and frame restoring, T. Bolas. Fitments and furniture: home made, F. C. Lambert. Bamboo working, T. W. Barran.

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Oppenheim (E. P.) The world's great snare .. ... ... 16989
Orr (J.) The progress of dogma. 1901 ... ... ... ... 15318
"Oscar (Alan)" *W. B. Whall.* School and sea days. 1901 ... 15076

Pemberton (M.) I crown thee king ... ... ... ... 16982
*Perrault (C.), Aulnoy (*Madame* d') & Beaumont (*Madame* L. de) Contes des fées ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 16972
Phillips (S.) Ulysses: a drama. 1902 ... ... ... ... 11446
Pressensé (E. de) Le pré aux saules [and] Seulette. (*French Readers*) 1900 .. ... ... ... ... ... ... 10237
Prichard (K. and H.) A modern mercenary ... ... ... 17012

Racine (J.) Theâtre complet. N.D. ... ... ... ... 11445
Rideal (S.) Disinfection and disinfectants. 1898 ... .. 13839
Roosevelt (T.) The strenuous life: essays and addresses. 1902 19168
Rose (J. H.) The life of Napoleon I. 2v. 1902 ... ... 15084
Rousseau (J. J.) Emile ou de l'education. N.D. ... ... 15845
Rousset (C.) Alma et Balaklava [and] La Bataille d'Inkermann (*French Readers*) 1892 ... ... .. ... ... 10241
Rowntree (B. S.) Poverty: a study of town life. 1902 ... 15848

Saint-Pierre (J. H. B. de) Paul et Virginie .. ... ... 16956
"Sand (George)" *A. L. A. D. Dudevant.* Francois le Champi 16958
— Jean de la Roche ... ... ... ... ... ... 16959
— La mare au diable ... ... ... ... ... ... 16960
— Le Marquis de Villemer ... ... ... .. ... 16961
— La petite Fadette .. ... ... ... ... ... 16962
— La ville noire ... ... ... ... ... ... 16957
Sandeau (J.) Mademoiselle de la Seigliére ... ... ... 16963
Sheehan (P. A.) Luke Delmege ... ... ... .. ... 16987
Simpson (J. Y.) Henry Drummond. 1901 ... ... ... 15081
Smith (Gipsy) Life and work. (Autobiography.) 1901 ... 15078
Souvestre (É.) Un philosophe sous les toits ... ... ... 16964
Speight (T. W.) As it is written... ... ... ... ... 17003
Staël (*Madame* de) Corinne; ou, l'Italie .. ... ... 16965
Steel (R.) Imitation; or, the mimetic force in nature and human nature. 1900 ... ... ... ... ... ... 3166
Sutcliffe (H.) Mistress Barbara Cunliffe ... ... ... 16992
Swan (A. S.) *Mrs. Burnett Smith.* Love grown cold ... 16994, 16995

Teresa (St.) Life. (Autobiography.) 1888 ... ... ... 15082
Theuriet (A.) L'oncle Scipion ... ... ... ... ... 16966
Töpffer (R.) Histoire d'Albert ... ... .. ... ... 16973

Van den Berg. Alexandre [and] Napoléon. (*French Readers.*) 1891 and 1892 ... ... ... ... ... ... 10239
Vattemare (H.) Vie et voyages de Christophe Colomb. (*French Reader.*) 1891 ... ... ... ... ... ... 10238
Vaughan (M. G.) The locomotive engineman's and fireman's examination guide. 1900 ... ... ... ... ... 13850
*Verne (J.) Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours ... ... 16967
*— Vingt mille lieues sous les mers ... ... ... ... 16968
Vigny (*Comte* A. V. de) Cinq-Mars ; ou, une conjuration sous Louis XIII ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 16969

Walford (L. B.) Charlotte ... ... ... ... ... 16988
"Warden (Florence)" *Mrs. G. James.* A patched-up affair 16990
Watson (H. B. M.) The house divided ... ... ... ... 16996
Wells (H. G.) Anticipations of the reaction of mechanical and scientific progress upon human life and thought. 1902 ... 15852
Whiting (L.) The world beautiful in books. 1902 ... ... 19170
Wilson (D. M.) Behind the scenes in the Transvaal. 1901 ... 15850
Woman at Home. 1901-2 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19179
Woods (M. L.) Sons of the sword ... ... ... ... 16991

Yate (*Major* A. C.) Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton. 1900 15079
"Yorke (Curtis)" *Mrs. S. R. Lee.* The mystery of Belgrave Square ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 16997
— Two on an island ... ... ... ... ... .. 16997

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## REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Abbott (L.) *Ed.* Hints for home reading. 1900

Bell (*Mrs.* A.) *N. D'Anvers.* Representative painters of the XIXth Century
Benham (W.) and Welch (C.) Mediæval London (*Portfolio*) 1901
Botticelli (S.) Drawings for Dante's Divina Commedia. 4to. 1896
Brassey (T. A.) *Ed.* The Naval Annual. 1902

Chaffers (W.) Marks and monograms on European and Oriental pottery and porcelain. 1a. 8vo. 1900
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. 1. 1a. 8vo. 1901
Clark (J. W.) The care of books: an essay on the development of libraries and their fittings. 1a. 8vo. 1901
Clergy List, 1902
Clowes (W. L.) and Others. The Royal Navy. Vol. 6. 1a. 8vo. 1901
Connold (E. T.) British vegetable galls. 1a. 8vo. 1901

Corneille (P. et. T.) Œuvres. la. 8vo. N.D.
Cornish (C. J.) and Others. The living animals of the world. Vol. I. 4to. 1901
Cotgreave (A.) Views and memoranda of public libraries. 4to. 1901

Davenport (C.) Camoes (*Portfolio*). 1900
Dawson (S. E.) and Gannett (H.) North America. (Stanford's Compendium). 2v. 1897-1901
Dürer Society. Portfolio. 4th Series. 1901

Evans (T. E ) Hanes Cymanfaoedd Annibynwyr Lerpwl. 1902

Garran (A.) Australasia illustrated. 3v. 1892. Folio
Godfrey (J. T.) *Ed.* Manuscripts relating to the County of Nottingham, in the possession of James Ward. 4to. 1900
Gréard (V. C. O.) Meissonier: his life and his art. 4to. 1897
Greenwood (T.) Edward Edwards. 1902

Haydn (J.) The book of dignities. 1894
Herrick (F. H.) The home life of wild birds; the study and photography of birds. 4to. 1901
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Transactions, 1899. 1901
Holme (C.) *Ed.* Modern design in jewellery and fans ("Studio," Winter No., 1901-1902). la. 8vo.

Index to the periodicals of 1900. W. T. Stead. 1901
Irving (Washington). The Alhambra. la. 8vo. 1896

Jewish Encyclopedia. Vol. 1. la. 8vo. 1901

Keane (A. H.) Central and South America (Stanford's Compendium). 2v. 1901
Kent (W. Saville-) The naturalist in Australia. 1897

Legg (L. G. W.) *Ed.* English Coronation records. la. 8vo. 1901
Liverpool and Birkenhead Official Red Book. 1901 and 1902. 2v.
Liverpool Marine Biology Committee. Memoirs on typical British marine plants and animals. Ed. W. A. Herdman. Vol. 8. 1901
8. Pleuronectes, F. J. Cole and J. Johnstone
Low (Sampson). The English Catalogue of books. 1901

Medical Directory, 1902
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board—
Acts of Parliament relating to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, 1857-1901. 1901

Orchard (B. G.) Liverpool's Legion of Honour. 1893

Paris Exhibition, 1900—
Official Retrospective Exhibition of the development of harvesting machinery
Pedrick (G.) Monastic seals of the XIIIth Century. 1902

Ray Society Publications—
Michael (A. D.) British tyroglyphidæ. Vol. 1. 1901
Rooses (M.) *Ed.* Dutch painters of the Nineteenth Century. Vol. 4. 4to. 1901
Rousseau (J. J.) Confessions. 2v. 1901

Salt Archæological Society. Collections for a history of Staffordshire. Vol. I. 1880
Spielmann (M. H.) The Wallace Collection in Hertford House. 1900

Tracy (W. B.) Port of Manchester. Oblong 4to. 1901

United States Government Publications—
Smithsonian Institution. Annual Reports. Vols. for 1886 (part 2), 1887 (part 2), and 1888-1900. 20v. 1889-1901
U.S. National Museum. Reports for 1886-88, 1891, 1893, and 1896-99. 9v. 1889-1901

Victoria (Queen)—
Great events of the glorious reign of Queen Victoria ("The Graphic" supplements, 1901)

Ward (H. S.) *Ed.* An index of standard photograms. 1901

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## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past two months has been as follows:

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 8850 | 1542 | 442 |
| April | 8757 | 1594 | 405 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 19156 | 2145 | 1041 |
| April | 20804 | 2371 | 839 |

On the 30th of April 3185 persons had borrower's tickets; 1134 children were borrowers, and 229 teachers had obtained the special teacher's ticket.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILL

BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

# FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ORIEL ROAD

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# ANNUAL STOCKTAKING

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**The attention of readers is directed to the following Rule (29):—**

All books must be returned (irrespective of the time allowed for reading) on or before **the last day of June** in every year, when the Library will be closed for stocktaking. Neglect to return the book at such time will subject the Borrower to the suspension or forfeiture of his Card.

**The Library will be closed for four days, and will re-open on Saturday, July 5th.**

CHAS. H. HUNT,

*June, 1902.* *Librarian.*

# Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 19 SEPTEMBER. 1902

## Notes on Books, New and Old

A work which has now become somewhat rare, and was published in 1676, is Joseph Caryl's *Commentary on Job.* A copy has just been presented to the Library by Mr. James Bruce, J.P., formerly a member of the Free Library and Museum Committee. It is contained in two volumes, each containing between 4,000 and 5,000 pages of closely-printed matter, in two columns. Even in that age, when our forefathers had not contracted the present taste for small books, the immensity of this work was a frequent subject of remark. Bishop Warburton said that Job was strangled by Caryl, and another writer pithily described it as entombing rather than elucidating the inspired volume. It is on record that in those days the son of a minister, when starting for India, left his father engaged in the study of this work, and on his return, which can scarcely have been within less than a year or two, he found the old man still engaged on the first volume, and though he had, indeed, made considerable progress, he had still a large number of pages to wade through.

* * *

Sir Harry Johnston's great work on *The Uganda Protectorate* is unquestionably the most important book of travel that has appeared for many years. The territories which were comprised within the limit of the Protectorate during the author's administration of that portion of the British sphere in East Africa contain, within an area of some 150,000 square miles, nearly all the wonders, most of the extremes, and most of the signal beauties, and some of the horrors of the Dark Continent.

* * *

Few literary men have found such a variety of interests in their profession as did the late Sir Walter Besant. *The Autobiography* of such a man must necessarily be of the greatest interest, and the author's modestly written account of the influences which led him to become a novelist, and of the circumstances which conduced to his success, is sure of a very wide circle of readers.

'Graham Travers' *The Way of Escape* has two distinct claims upon popular favour: it is, first, a complete, well-rounded story, thus reaching the level of the best novel of the day; and, second, underlying and interwoven with it is a tremendous moral lesson—a lesson that recalls the Biblical truth that he that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.

* * *

*At Sunwich Port* is a humorous story in the characteristic vein of the author; it has to do with an English seaport town, and with the relations, friendly or hostile, of several interesting families. Mr. W. W. Jacobs's most striking quality is an ever-lively wit; every page of this book sparkles with it, and all the characters are conceived from the point of view of it, and seldom speak except to exhibit it. Of course, such characters are not real, but they are always entertaining; and the wit seldom descends into smartness. The work is also saved from shallowness by the humanness of it, particularly of three or four of the low-class characters.

* * *

*Those Delightful Americans*, by Miss S. J. Duncan, is a new "social departure," wherein English travellers sketch a summer of lively experiences in the United States. The author gives a fresh and witty picture of America and Americans as seen through English eyes. The impressions of New York and of country house life are noted with a humour and vivacity and occasional naive self-betrayals on the part of the visiting strangers that are constantly entertaining.

* * *

*North, South, and Over the Sea*, by "M. E. Francis," is an instance of the writer's wonderful versatility in the vernacular of such widely different parts of the Kingdom as Lancashire, Ireland, and Dorsetshire. Nor the speech only: the ways, the modes of thought and characteristics of the several groups are redolent of the soil on which they have here been drawn from the life.

* * *

No one can write a Welsh story like "Allen Raine." She commands the field, and there is not one of her novels that has not been read by thousands of admirers of her work. The new story, *A Welsh Witch*, will be even more generally liked, for it marks a great advance in the author's work; it is stronger in the delineation of character while possessing all the charm of style which is so characteristic of the earlier works, and it has, moreover, an uncommonly interesting story.

That automobilism is by no means a new idea the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat shows in his contribution to *Motors and Motor-Driving;* indeed, he traces the origin of the movement to the year 1769, and gives a picture of a steam coach which ran daily from Paddington to Harrow as long ago as 1833. It is only within the last two or three years, however, that any sustained attempt has been made to introduce motor-cars into this country, and to employ them extensively as pleasure vehicles and for practical purposes. The movement was exhibiting such vigour that a Badminton book became inevitable; but it would not have appeared so soon had it not been for the initiative and energy of an enthusiast, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, one of the leading pioneers of automobilism in England. He is practically responsible for the work under notice.

* * *

Mr. C. Showell's *Shakespeare's Avon from Source to Severn* should be read by all lovers of river scenery, especially of that river immortalized by its connection with the "myriad-minded man." Of all the streams meandering through picturesque England, the Avon is perhaps the most fascinating by reason of the sweet sylvan beauty of its course and its unique associations. We can never know to what extent our National Bard was indebted for inspiration to the Avon, and the gems of pastoral scenery to be encountered on its banks in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. Of this we are assured: that his connection with it was intimate and tender—a guarantee of its future popularity as long as the name of Shakespeare shall live.

* * *

The romantic story of Alexander Hamilton's life has never yet been told in its completeness. The present story, *The Conqueror*, has been written after an exhaustive research into Hamilton's family records, and also into the public records of the West India Islands, where he was born and spent his boyhood. Miss G. Atherton has been able to solve the vexed question of Hamilton's birth, and her story gives not only a full account of his mother, but also of his own childhood and boyhood. For the rest it is a consecutive narrative of Hamilton's life based entirely on the facts, but is treated in the fashion of a story instead of with the usual conventional biographical method. Many incidents of Hamilton's life have heretofore been merely stated by his biographers as the dryest matter of fact, whereas in this story have been thrown into their proper worth these startling and romantic episodes of his life. Hamilton is alive to the reader. One gains a picture of the man from his boyhood up, the man himself moving and acting throughout his many-sided career—brilliant, generous, a favourite of woman, and the astute political genius.

The purpose of Mr. W. L. Henderson's *Richard Wagner*, is to supply Wagner lovers with a single work which shall meet all their needs. The author has told the story of the composer's life, explains his artistic aims, given the history of each of his great works, examined its literary sources, shown how Wagner utilised them, surveyed the musical plan of each drama, and set forth the meaning and purpose of its principal ideas.

* * *

Some readable fiction occurs in our list under the following author's names :—Barr (R.), Boothby (G.), Byrde (M.), Fletcher (J.S.), Friedman (J. K.), Harland (H.), Harte (B.), Hatton (J ), Hocking (J.), "Hope (A.)," Johnston (M.), Jókai (M.), Merry (A.), Needell (J. H.), Sladen (D.), Watson (E. H. L.), Watson (H. B. M.), and "Winter (J.S.)"

* * *

The life of *William Black*, as depicted by Sir W. Reid, is distinctly and emphatically a chapter of note in the literary history of England in the Victorian era. It was a life of marked literary associations, and of brilliant literary achievement. The author has a rich and inviting subject, and has handled it with sympathy, generosity, taste and skill. The result is a portrait that "stands out," a prominent and striking figure in the midst of a group of interesting people.

* * *

In *The Diary of a Goose Girl*, by Miss K. D. Wiggin, a pretty American girl, "very tired of people," runs away from her friends and from a too ardent suitor and takes up life anew on an English goose farm as a paying guest, and becomes interested in assisting in the care of the geese. Her experience is amusingly told, and information based upon keen observation is given of the hens, ducks and geese to which she plays attendant.

* * *

Mr. W. G. Collingwood's *The Lake Counties*, is indispensable to Lake tourists. It is not often one meets with such guide-books as this ; for, however useful they may be, and a good guide-book is sometimes quite invaluable to the solitary and not 'personally conducted' tourist, they are not the class of books from which one expects entertaining reading. The book before us is a pleasing exception, its author being an enthusiastic lover of the Lake Country, in which he was born. He knows every nook and corner of it, and delights in describing all its charms : not the least of which, in our humble opinion, are the many amusing tales and weird stories and traditions which are scattered through the first part of the volume.

## Liverpool: an Etymological Enigma

Local philologists in search of something craggy to break their minds upon cannot do better than take up the study of the place-name of Liverpool with a view to its final elucidation. The word has proved a fruitful source of perturbation to etymologists, and no definite conclusion as to its absolute meaning has at present been arrived at.

Mr. Henry Harrison, in a work on *The Place-names of the Liverpool District*, has carefully summarised and analysed the various conflicting theories which have gathered around the name of the second city of the empire, besides offering a further theory as to the probable origin of the word. He informs us that the earliest recorded spelling of Liverpool occurs in a deed which belongs to the time of Richard I. (1189-99)—the form here is *Leverpol*. In King John's Charter, 1207, we get *Liverpul*; in that of Henry III., 1229, *Leverepul*; but in the Testa de Nevill it is given as *Litherpol*. An analysis made by the author aforenamed of the spellings of the name of the city in thirty-six of the earliest (13th century) Moore charters and deeds disclosed the following result:—*Leverpol* one, *Liverpul* one, *Liverpol* two, *Liverpool* eight, while *Lyverpol* occurs no fewer than thirty-three times. In the State records of the early part of the succeeding century the spellings are almost uniformly with *v*.

In the Close Rolls the following forms obtain:—1314, *Lyverpol*; 1323 and 1328, *Liverpol*. In the Open Rolls:—1330, *Liverpool*, as at present; 1333, *Liverpull* and *Liverpole*; 1337, *Leverpol*. In Rymer's Fœdera:—1323, *Liverpol*; 1327, *Lyverpol*; 1336, *Liverpull*. And the *v* form continued to be by far the more usual until the name settled down into its present spelling. Among the most notable exceptions (apart from the instance already given) mention must be made of the *Letherpole* of the Ministers' Accounts, Duchy of Lancaster, 1509; the *Litherpole* of the Calendar to Pleadings, Duchy of Lancaster, 1547; the *Litherpole* and *Litherpoole* of Camden's Britannia; the *Litherpoole* of a miscellaneous record of the Duchy, dated 1640-41; and the *Litherpool* of Baxter's Glossarium. For Camden's "in Saxon Liferpole" there is not, we are informed, the slightest authority. There exists little doubt, however, that Litherpool or Liverpool was one of the six unspecified berewicks (cornlands) mentioned in Domesday as being attached to the manor of West Derby (Derbei). Of the other 16th century chroniclers, Harrison has: "*Lirepoole*, or as it was called of old, *Liverpoole* haven"; and Leland: "*Lyrpole*, alias *Lyverpoole*."

Notwithstanding the much greater frequency of the spelling with *v* compared with that with *th* (the forms without either are, of course, merely slurred renderings of the proper name), it is impossible to say with certainty, from the available historical evidence, whether the original form had *liver* or *lever*, *lither* or *lether*; but the contiguity of Litherland would almost seem to indicate that the spelling with *th*

was the primitive one. In an article in the Supplement to the *Lady's Magazine* for 1774, it is asserted that "the right spelling" of the name of the Mersey port "is *Leverpool*"; but the article is simply based on Enfield's Leverpool, which was published in that year. Enfield offers no definite etymology of the name; he merely refers to the hypothetical derivations from the fabulous liver bird.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, volume eighty-seven (1817), Mr. W. R. Whatton traces the etymology to a conjectural Anglo-Saxon *Lidepul*, which he translates "as still or quiet lake"; and the elder Baines seemed inclined to agree with his coadjutor hereon. But the Anglo-Saxon *lide* is the Modern English "lithe," which would give "Lithe-pool," instead of Litherpool. Troughton experienced not the least difficulty in fixing the etymology of "Liverpool," or "Lither-pool," as he preferred to spell the name. "The word *lither*," he says, "signifies *lower*; *Litherpool* means Lower Pool. Hence the name of the village Litherland or 'Lower Land'; and of a passage, yet called Litherland Alley, in the neighbourhood of Pool Lane." The Anglo-Saxon word for "lower," however, is *neothor*. The younger Baines worked on somewhat different linguistic lines. He was inclined to think that the *Lider* and *Liter* of Domesday, the *Lever* of the reign of Richard I., the *Lither* of Testa de Nevill, etc., were "all originally the same word, and that they are derived from the old Gothic word *lide* or *lithe*, the sea, or from some of the words formed from it: as *lid* and *liter*, 'a ship'; *lithe*, 'a fleet of ships'; *lithesman*, 'a seaman.'" But, as Professor Skeat points out, Gothic has no such word as *lide* or *lithe*, and it does not mean "the sea" in Anglo-Saxon. It is an adjective, and signifies "gentle,"—Modern English *lithe*, "pliant." *Lid*, 'a ship,' is from a different root, and has nothing to do with it.

The late Sir J. A. Picton found the question altogether too knotty for solution. In a postcard addressed to the Rev. J. Sephton, he says: "The name 'Liverpool,' I have little doubt, is of Cymric derivation, as are all the names of streams in the neighbourhood, except the Mersey. *Lliver-pwll* means the pool at the confluence, or flow." This seems to have been his final opinion. In *Notes and Queries*, February 29th, 1896, Professor Skeat writes: "We see that the name *liver* was certainly applied to some kinds of the iris and the bulrush which grew in pools, whence it appears that liver-pool meant originally neither more nor less than 'a pool in which livers grew,' meaning by *liver* some kind of waterflag or bulrush." To this Canon Taylor replied, March 21st, 1896:—"Professor Skeat concludes that the *liver* in Liverpool, Livermere, and Liversedge denotes some kind of iris, waterflag, or bulrush, which grew in pools or meres. An obvious difficulty is that while the mere at Livermere was a fresh-water mere in which waterflags or bulrushes might grow, the pool at Liverpool [was] a salt-water pool, in which no such growths are possible." The Canon adds that the meaning of "Litherland" would throw light on the signification of "Litherpool" or "Liverpool." But the Professor had meanwhile (March 4th) written to Mr. Harrison as follows:—"I am aware that some documents have *Lither* . . .; but if that is right the name also makes perfect sense as it stands,

being the Old English *lither*, meaning 'bad,' and so 'dirty' or 'disagreeable.'" And again (March 9th) he wrote :—"It [*lither* or any of its dialectic variations] is used all sorts of ways. Thus *lether sti* is 'a bad road.' I see no great difficulty over *lither-pool*." Baxter explained *Lither-pool* as *Pigra palus*, or "sluggish water." *Lither* is, moreover, well known as a Northern dialect-word, meaning "sluggish," "idle," "lazy." If, however, observes the author of the work under notice, we were to accept Professor Skeat's theory of a "dirty pool," what are we to say of "Litherland" (Domesday *Liderlant* and *Literland*)? I can scarcely think that it was ever intended to designate this particular district "bad land."

Mr. Harrison is of opinion that we must look to the Old Norse *hlith*, "a slope," as the original etymon, in support of which he makes out a strong case. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the Norse element in the vicinity of Liverpool was very strong ; and the appropriation of creeks and sea-pools, and of land adjacent to the coast, was a well known characteristic of the ancient Norwegians and Danes. It should here be mentioned that this derivation from the Old Norse is that which recommends itself both to the Lecturer in Icelandic in University College, Liverpool (Rev. J. Sephton), and to the Professor of Latin in that institution (Dr. Strong).

It remains, however, to be seen whether this interpretation will satisfy all local etymologians. Meanwhile district antiquarians are considerably indebted to Mr. Harrison for his extremely interesting contribution to the literature of locality.

CHARLES HY. HUNT.

Reprinted, with slight modifications, from *Lancashire and Cheshire*, No. 1.

## MUSEUM NOTES

On Saturday, May 31st, some thirty members of the Aintree Wesley Guild visited the Library and Museum for the purpose of inspecting its varied contents. The visitors were shown through the various rooms, and attention was drawn to the most interesting features in each department. A number of choice books were displayed in the Art Room, and occasioned not a little interest and delight. The visitors concluded their two hours stay by wishing for more, so it may safely be assumed that the visit was not unprofitable.

* * *

Mr. F. K. Wilson, Clerk to the Bootle School Board, has recently presented a "Caballo" (a horse), to the Museum. This interesting contrivance is used by the natives of the Northern part of Peru for fishing and other work in the surf. It carries one person only. The small well at the after end is used to deposit the fish, and the paddler kneels just forward of this and paddles with a split bamboo, about 6 feet long and 4½ inches broad. When not paddling, the legs are thrown over the side to keep the balance. These craft go through the most furious surf with safety, but require great skill to preserve the balance.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

The **Prize Distribution** is being arranged to take place on September 11th, a Thursday evening. We hope to have the able services of the Choral Society, under the expert leadership of Mr. Marshall, to enliven our proceedings, and we are trying also to secure a special speaker who can both instruct and delight.

* * *

A new departure in **Preparatory Classes** is to be commenced this session. Messrs. W. Ditchburn, B.Sc. (Hons.), and W. H. Nickson will have charge as teachers. Particulars may be sought in the Prospectus. These classes form a Preparatory Evening School. It is expected that all new students in the school will enter these classes unless their education is obviously beyond the preparatory stage. New students who desire to enter Science Classes must satisfy the Director on this latter point or attend two out of the three or four evenings per week allotted to the Preparatory School. In parts of Germany attendance at such schools is obligatory on apprentices, and 8 or 10 hours a week (including part of Sunday) is usually made during several years. Even where compulsion does not exist, schools of this preparatory character are largely attended by young people. Our teachers are highly qualified men and we wish them success in their new work.

* * *

The new Teacher of Engineering Sciences and Superintendent of the Engineering Workshop, Mr. John Scholes Hague, M.Sc., comes well trained and recommended for his work. He has passed a three years' full Engineering Course at Owen's College, and has studied Metallurgy and Iron and Steel at the Manchester Technical School, which is perhaps the finest in England. He has also attended Royal College of Science instruction in Mechanics and Practical Mathematics, besides having successfully taught these subjects at the Oldham Technical School, where he has been for five years past. His degree is of Victoria University and was taken in the Honours School of Engineering. He is also a Whitworth Exhibitioner and has won a National Scholarship. The practical training he has undergone is equally thorough, for he has spent eleven years in the shops and drawing offices of a large Engineering firm in Oldham, and he holds a first-class certificate in Ironfounding from the Manchester School of Technology. We bespeak for Mr. Hague a hearty welcome from the students and staff.

* * *

Owing to pressure of other work much matter has been left over until the December number of the *Journal*.

J. J. O.

EXTRACTS FROM

## The Eleventh Annual Report on Technical Instruction

The Intermediate Day School has steadily continued to increase until now there are 123 boys on the roll, of whom 79 are residents or sons of residents. There are at present seven free scholars in the school, and it has been decided to offer ten additional free scholarships, tenable for three years in each case, one to each of the Public Elementary Schools, to be taken up next September.

The average attendance in some parts of the evening school compares ill with that of the previous year. This is in great part due to the earlier examinations in certain subjects consequent on the early date of Easter this year. In some classes it is almost impossible to get an attendance after the examination is over. It is gratifying to note that in the Science and in the Art Classes where the reason named does not apply there is an improvement in the average attendance.

The giving of instruction to Elementary School pupils in woodwork has been continued with great success, the higher grant being awarded to the various schools on the inspection of the work by the Whitehall authority.

The Students' Social Union continues to be appreciated, and forms a useful common ground for the students and teachers to meet upon without constraint.

The school undertakes a part of the work of giving special instruction to teachers in training for the elementary schools of the Borough. The School Board has at all times facilitated the Committee's plans to this end. Important improvements in the provision made have been introduced. The Committee hope that in the future the usefulness of the school to teachers may be extended and improved.

The Day Domestic Classes have not taken so well as might reasonably have been expected. They are not a repetition of the evening classes, but the instruction is here adapted to the need of the ladies who enter, and no examination is insisted on.

The Day School of Art deserves to be better known and more widely used. Excellent work is being done, and an enthusiastic class for painting and drawing from the life (head only) has been formed. The School is well equipped to teach all branches of drawing, design, and painting, and elementary modelling.

### Manual Training Classes.

The arrangement referred to in the last report by which six classes attend for instruction in manual woodwork from the public elementary schools has been continued. 144 boys benefit by this plan. This work could be extended if the accommodation would allow. Enquiries have been made from other schools anxious to share in this privilege.

### Classes for the Intermediate School.

The 123 boys of the Intermediate School receive similar instruction in five classes weekly, each of 2¼ hours duration.

The same boys receive their drawing and geometry lessons (3 hours weekly) in the Day School of Art.

### Statistics.

A total of 1,551 persons received instruction in the Technical School, an increase of 8 per cent on the previous year.

Seventy-three per cent of the persons using the Technical School are residents in the Borough. Besides the art school courses and the day instruction in woodwork, there were 72 courses of instruction in 32 subjects given. 60 text-books, chiefly of an advanced character, and 26 slide rules, were distributed at half cost-price to students. As the books remain in the homes of the students their educational effect is apparent even after the students have ceased to attend class instruction. Thirty-nine scholars were received from the Evening Continuation Schools of the Borough and granted free admission to two classes with free text books in each case.

### Pupil Teachers' Classes.

In regard to the instruction given to pupil teachers and candidate teachers employed by the Bootle School Board, an increased amount of art tuition in small day classes has been introduced with distinct improvement in the work of these students. A practical course of instruction in the Physical Laboratory (Section I Physiography) has also been held for young teachers with marked good effect.

### School of Art.

The Art Master (Hubert E. Bulmer, A.R.C.A.) reports :—"the work executed in the Art School during the past session is of a more advanced nature, and shows considerable improvement on that of the first year.

"The Head life class has been greatly appreciated by the advanced students, and some of their work is decidedly promising.

"The number of students who sat for the Board of Education Examinations shows a marked increase over last year.

"An out-door sketching class has been formed, and promises to be a most attractive feature of the summer term.

"It is proposed to hold an exhibition of the best work done during this session at the beginning of next term, that the public may have an opportunity of seeing what progress we have made. I have, this term, commenced a series of lectures on Anatomy and Figure Drawing.

"It is desirable to make arrangements, as soon as possible, for a class for drawing from the nude. I am confident that such a class would be a success, and would be welcomed by students residing in or near Bootle, who have at present to go elsewhere for instruction in this subject.

"The progress made in drawing of the boys from the Intermediate Day School is satisfactory. Some of the coloured designs executed by the boys are especially to be commended."

### Looking Ahead.

There are indications that the Board of Education intend to discourage disconnected courses of evening school teaching in the near future, and to make their grants so as to foster the grouping of classes into special departments. This policy if accepted by the students as it ought to be, will immensely improve our technical education. The demand on the time of our young people will however be great, and it remains to be seen whether they will be willing for a few years of their early life to give say 8 or 10 hours a week to evening classes.

Another matter of concern to the school is the abolition of compulsory elementary science examinations. In my opinion and in the opinion of most Directors of Technical Instruction this policy has had a bad effect and something must be done to counteract the consequences of it. Probably some kind of final elementary examination will have to be instituted which must be passed to obtain a certificate of entrance to an advanced course. Unprepared new students also, of whom there are still a large number presenting themselves at the school, must ere long be compelled to pass into a generalised course of instruction in English, Arithmetic, Simple Drawing and Elementary Science, and not allowed to enter special courses in Science without a leaving note from a preparatory department.

It is important in a Technical School to foster practical trade training. Excellent work has been done in the plumbing class, and this year for the first time a practical examination, conducted by the City and Guilds of London Technological department, has been held in the school.

The Engineering Workshop course is steadily improving in character, a small cupola has been added to the equipment, and it will be necessary soon to arrange for more lessons in Smithwork and

Moulding, and to commence a class in Pattern making. It may be of interest to give a record of the work actually done in the shop by one of the pupils last session :—

Bench and Machine Work—Filing surface plates, marking out and drilling a plate, turning cast iron washers, slotting a tube, ratchet brace work, milling a square bar, chipping a spanner, marking out and cutting a plumb square, fitting handles on moulding boxes, marking out and drilling moulding boxes, slotting a bracket, turning a small pulley, slotting plates, marking out and drilling brackets, marking out and cutting sheet-iron, drilling small face-plate, milling plates, turning small pins, turning a grooved pulley.

Moulder's Work—Moulding round bars, a cube, open-sand work, a small boiler, a grid and a small engine-bed plate—core making, cupola work, casting.

Smithwork—Bending and swaging iron, making suspension rails, wedges, hand-tool rest for a lathe, shackles, springs, knees, brackets, handle for a cupola, a small anchor.

All the above work was done in 42 lessons of about two hours duration, and every operation was taught with intelligent explanations of the reasons for the method followed. Indications have occasionally been given of a need of developing the instruction in Electricity on the practical side. Probably a demand for the technological classes to deal with electrical work will before long require to be met.

### The Intermediate Day School.

The past year has been one of quiet steady work and, I believe, solid progress. The School has been visited many times by the Inspectors of the Board of Education, but, as our school year only ends in July, no examination has yet been held.

The number of boys is now 123; a year ago it was 78. The number admitted since the opening is 137; of the 14 who have left, 2 had won scholarships, 9 have gone to business, and 2 had died. The number of boys rejected in all the entrance examinations is about 70. Of the present boys 71 reside in Bootle.

The tone of the school, the conduct of the boys, and the spirit shown both in work and play continue most satisfactory; unnecessary absence is now very rare; and there has been a very great improvement in the matter of punctuality.

The seven boys holding the scholarships awarded to elementary schools last year give entire satisfaction.

## THE MAKING OF BOOTLE

*Clippings from Contemporary Records*

There were long generations of men, and long chapters of English history were filled with stirring chronicles, before Bootle became anything more than the name given to a little bay in the Mersey estuary, and the barren sandhills and desolate marshes around it. The beaked prows of Danish galleys may have run into the bay and grounded on the sands, alarming the Saxon hinds who cultivated the slopes of the Everton and Walton ridges, for those daring sea rovers certainly entered the Mersey. They made settlements along the coast and left the impress of their speech, that speech in which they chanted their wild Runes, in the names of villages like Formby and Crosby, which are evidently of Danish origin, and in no slight degree in the language of the common people. Not less certain is it, both from these evidences and also from ethnological signs, that the blood of those old vikings mingles with the strain of some of the older families which have been long settled along the coast. It is no disproof of this theory that Bootle itself, together with the adjacent townships of Walton and Everton, retains an Anglo-Saxon name. After many a fierce fight the two races mingled together, but it would seem that the Danish element here predominated, inasmuch as, when the Anglo-Saxon kingdom was moulded into settled form, this hundred of the County of Lancaster was known by the Danish name of Westerby [?] or West Derby [Domesday, *Derbei*].

It is a curious reflection that from this same coast where a thousand years ago the Scandinavian adventurers landed in search of "fresh fields and pastures new," should now sail the main current of that migratory stream of colonists which is peopling the waste places of the new world. Such was the stock from which sprung the race of hardy fishermen and seamen whose huts were sparsely scattered along the coast from Liverpool to Formby. The Molyneuxs and Stanleys and other Norman families whose proud boast it is that they came in the wake of the Conqueror, are probably but modern settlers among the Bootles, the Formbys, the Litherlands, the Blundells, the Muskers, and the Rimmers, some of whom have taken their surnames from the villages where their forefathers lived before ever a Norman set foot on English soil. The number of families still bearing the same names as the villages along the coast of the estuary certainly points to the fact that the ancient inhabitants were of a hardy and long enduring race, for their descendants still hold their own among the almost cosmopolitan population which has invaded the region in modern days.

We know but little of the state of the district in Anglo-Saxon days beyond the fact that Edward the Confessor had a manor and ærie of hawks at West Derby. When the Normans came Roger of

Poictiers received a grant of lands from the Conqueror and fortified himself in a strong castle at Liverpool which stood where St. George's Church now stands, and the memory of which is still preserved in the name of the adjoining Castle-street. The Stanleys also built themselves a tower which stood at the end of Water-street. The Molyneuxs, who owned Sefton and many another broad manor, were also powerful and wealthy, though tradition says that their immediate Norman ancestor was a miller who supplied the Conqueror's army with flour, and who chose to be paid with a grant of lands on this open coast where the fresh winds ever blowing in from the sea, were always available to turn the sails of the many mills which he there erected. Between the Molyneuxs and the Stanleys there was considerable jealousy, which sometimes broke out into open feud, and one such instance is recorded (in 1424) when the heads of the two houses, with their martial followers, marched to combat in an open space, and the Mayor and burgesses of Liverpool had to turn out to keep the peace between them, with the result that the quarrelsome lords were each committed to ward in different parts of the country.

King John had the sagacity to perceive the commercial advantages offered by the Mersey, and he granted a charter to Liverpool offering "burgages, liberties, and free customs" to all who would come and settle there. This charter laid the early foundations of the trade of the Mersey, which has now grown to such dimensions that Liverpool itself is now in population the second city of the kingdom, and two other important boroughs, Bootle to the northward, and Birkenhead on the opposite side of the river, share in the commerce of the port, and have grown to sufficient magnitude to receive Charters of Incorporation.

When in 1480 Richard the Third summoned Lord Stanley to come to his aid with all his powers to help in resisting the invasion of Henry of Richmond, we may well believe that men from all these townships were among those who followed Lord Stanley towards Bosworth Field. It will be remembered that Richard seized the young Lord Strange, Stanley's eldest son, and held him hostage for his father's fidelity. In an old chronicle of those days which is preserved among the Harleian MSS. we get a glimpse of what was the feeling among Lord Stanley's neighbours: "In the north countre wher I have be, men so grevyd I never se, for the Lord Strange sake that in bail doth lie." Such was the report which a messenger who returned from these parts brought to King Richard. We all know the sequel—how Lord Stanley feigned to comply, and followed by the men of Lancashire and the north marched up to Leicestershire, but held doubtfully aloof from either army, till at the decisive moment of the battle he joined his forces to those of Richmond—how Richard fell fighting like a hero instead of a tyrant, and his forces were routed, pursued with terrible slaughter down the narrow Leicestershire lanes, while Stanley placed the royal circlet of the dead king on the head of his rival. All these things would be talked of for many a long day in the fisherman's smoky hut and by the ingle of the farmstead, by the men who followed Lord Stanley to that battle on the Red Moor, which is the name Bosworth Field bears to this day.

A little later Bootle Fishermen, out in their boats on the river or mending their nets on the sands of Bootle Bay, would see the stately ship, then a gaint among the little craft which commonly frequented the port, which in 1565 bore Lord Sydney with his suite from the Mersey, bearing Queen Elizabeth's commission to undertake what was then as now the thankless and difficult task of governing Ireland. Small and few, however, as were the ships which then hailed from the Mersey, be sure that they were smart and swift little craft, capable of comparatively long voyages, and manned by able seamen who had from boyhood learned fearlessness and skill on the broad waters of the estuary. We all remember Macaulay's description of the way the news of the sailing of the Spanish Armada was brought to England—

It was about the lovely close of a warm summer day,
There came a gallant merchant-ship full sail to Plymouth bay ;
Her crew hath seen Castile's black fleet, beyond Aurigny's isle,
At earliest twilight, on the waves lie heaving many a mile.

That " gallant merchant-ship " which thus distanced the Armada and gave the timely alarm, had sailed from the Mersey, was commanded by a Liverpool captain, and doubtless its sailors had wives, and children, and kinsfolk dwelling in the cottages dotted along the coast from Liverpool to Bootle and Seaforth and Crosby and Formby. When, on that supreme night of England's destiny, from cape to cape, from point to point, from hill to hill, flamed up the warning beacons which roused the nation to arms, the kinsfolk of those who had first brought the tidings saw the beacon on Everton brow leap into blood-red light, and by early dawn every man who could bear arms was hastening to the muster. The coasts of England were then unfortified, but they were quickly ramparted with brave men.

So far it has only been possible to infer from general premises what striking events in English history must most strongly have influenced the lives and affected the imaginations of the folk who dwelt by Bootle Bay or in the wilds among its desolate salt marshes. When we come to the period of the Civil War we find a closer personal connection between the village of Bootle and the men who make history. The squire of Bootle in the reign of Charles I. was John Moore of Bank-hall, then a pleasant country seat. He owned all those lands in the township of Bootle, which being subsequently purchased from his descendants by the Stanley family, now form such a splendid addition to the rent roll of the Earl of Derby. John Moore was the only Puritan and almost the only Protestant magistrate on the country side, and he was the one active Parliamentary leader in this district. The Stanleys were Protestants, but they were Royalists to the heart's core. The Molyneuxs of Sefton, the Blundells of Ince Blundell and Crosby, the Fazackerleys of Fazackerley, were not only Royalists but Catholics. Among such neighbours the resolute Puritan squire of Bootle led an isolated and troublesome life, and the mutual suspicion and dislike between himself and his neighbours was intensified when he received a commission to hunt up popish recusants. In a district where most of the country gentlemen and a large proportion of the common people were Catholics, Moore must have been hated with hearty goodwill, and if the records of some of the old

country houses could speak, we should doubtless find many a story of how he and his officers were cajoled and baffled as they searched for the "priest's hole"—the secret chamber which in those days was always constructed in the houses of Catholic gentlemen, sometimes in the roof, sometimes behind the wainscotting, where a priest might hide when the pursuit became too warm to be pleasant.

Instead, however, of dwelling on these wretched man-hunts, where men who sought to worship God according to their own conscience were tracked for conscience sake from hiding place to hiding place, and whenever found harried with fine and imprisonment, it is more agreeable to record that the squire of Bootle was one of the colleagues and supporters of Hampden in his constitutional struggle against the imposition of ship-money. This probably helped to secure for Moore sufficient interest among the burgesses of Liverpool to get himself returned as one of their members to the Long Parliament, although so divided were men's minds that he had a Royalist colleague. In Walker's History of Independency his name will be found printed in blood-red ink, as one of the judges who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles the First. To the extremity of this tragical conclusion did the squire of Bootle identify himself with the Puritan party.

In the course of the Civil War Colonel Aston, commanding a body of Parliamentary troops in 1643, captured Liverpool and held it for the Parliament. In the following year, after a siege of 24 days, Prince Rupert took Liverpool by storm on June 28th, but it was repossessed by the Parliamentary forces in October. It is evident, therefore, that during those troubled days, Bootle and the other townships in the environs of Liverpool, became familiar with "the shock of onset and the clash of arms."

Edward Moore, the next squire of Bankhall, seems to have inherited all his father's difficulties with his neighbours, without his father's strength of mind or purpose. He seems to have lost the influence his father possessed among the Liverpool townsfolk, for they refused to make him mayor, and he was thereupon so annoyed that he wrote peevishly, "Such a nest of rogues were never educated in one town of that bigness." Perhaps it was from the unpleasant nature of their relations with all their neighbours that the Moore's sold all their lands in Bootle to the Stanleys, who have ever since been the principle landowners in the borough.

One other trace of the little village of cottages dotted among the sandhills and marshes, and then we must look on to the growth of the modern borough. In the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," adventurous Bootleians left the sterile shores of Bootle Bay, and making money in the greater world, yet remembered their old home. In 1586, Thomas Berry bequeathed a sum of money to the church-wardens of St. Mary Magdalen, London, which was to realise 30s. per annum for ever, to supply the poor of Bootle with a dinner once a year, and 20s. per annum with which to give the young people of the village a supper and a dance. This charity now realises about £50 per annum, and is distributed among the poor not receiving parochial relief.

Reprinted, with slight modifications, from the "Supplement to the *Waterloo Times*, April 15th, 1882." C.H.H.

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### Bootle Defined

"Bold, Bootle—The names of these places present no etymological difficulty. The Anglo-Saxon *bold*, *bolt*, *botl*, meant 'house,' 'dwelling,' 'villages.' In Domesday the name of the place which is now called Bootle was spelled *Boltelai*. Upon this point Prof. Skeat writes to me (Mr. Henry Harrison) : 'I suppose that, in *Boltelai*, the *boltel* alone represents 'Bootle,' and the *ai* is a suffix.' In the Testa de Nevill, fol. 403 (for Bootle), we have the spelling *Botle* ; in a document dated 1541 *Botill* occurs."

# Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 20 DECEMBER. 1902

## Notes on Books, New and Old.

MORE than half of the *The Oxford English Dictionary* has been published, and readers may consult this monumental work in the Reference Department of the Library. No recommendation of ours is now needed for a work which has been universally recognised by scholars as the first Dictionary which has ever attempted to treat the English language with anything approaching to scientific completeness. In three points, at least, the Dictionary has no rival. These are :—First, the scientific treatment of etymology ; secondly, the historical continuity of usage ; thirdly, the precision of reference in the illustrative passages quoted. It would be hyperbolical to say that it is perfect in these respects ; absolute perfection is beyond the reach of human endeavour ; but it is nothing more than bare truth to say that it is incomparably superior to any other work of the kind in the English language.

* * *

It would be impossible for any one to speak with too high praise of the new edition of Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature.* Although the last edition is dated as late as 1897, the book as now edited by Dr. David Patrick marks an enormous advance on that edition edited by Mr. Robert Carruthers, for here we have the very latest scholarship gathered together in a way that was never done before in a work of reference of this character. The book has been printed from new type, and is much easier to refer to than formerly. The first volume, which only reaches to the time of Dryden, is a delightful book to study ; here we are carried into a region where all controversies are well-nigh silenced, where we may, indeed, live ' by admiration.'

* * *

As a provider of unalloyed entertainment, smart and without traces of effort, Mr. C. Hyne can hold his own. *Mr. Horrocks : Purser*, snaps refreshingly, and manages the passengers and the press with tact and triumph.

In *Temporal Power* Miss M. Corelli gives good measure of her own peculiar best in this story. Whatever may be said of its theories, its audacious playing with great questions, it is a capital melodramatic story, readable to almost the last page, lurid in plot and situation, full of a compelling inventiveness and a felicity of crudely powerful execution, that explain, once and for ever, the hold this somewhat picturesquely mysterious woman has upon the imagination of hundreds of thousands of English readers.

* * *

*The Vultures* shows Mr. H. S. Merriman almost, if not quite, at his best. Poland is now the scene of his narrative, and we are taken into it at a time when the malcontents of that unhappy land are once more endeavouring to throw off the foreign yoke. The vultures of the book are certain diplomatists, sent by their respective governments to watch on the spot for the approaching crisis. America is represented by a dry humourist, Mr. Joseph P. Mangles ; France by a delightful old cynic, M. Paul Deulin ; but obviously neither of these two would do for a hero. The part is given to a stalwart Englishman. He fills it in excellent fashion, and deals in just the right way with the more or less exciting events that occur in his path.

* * *

It is but a small percentage of works of fiction that one can read from start to finish without weariness. But few will take up Mr. Charles Major's *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall* and not read it with growing pleasure. Dorothy Vernon is a glorious creature, and the author is entitled to full praise for a singularly vivid and passionate portrait of a beautiful and passionate woman.

* * *

*Andrew Carnegie : From Telegraph Boy to Millionaire*, by Mr. B. Alderson. This volume shows in interesting fashion the causes that have led to Mr Carnegie's great accumulation of wealth ; his indomitable courage and force of character ; and the business insight that has enabled him, not only to take advantage of every opportunity that lay in his way, but to select the best methods for carrying out his schemes.

* * *

We confess to a weakness for Miss R. N. Carey's stories ; though far removed from the highway of life, they are so full of quiet observation, so relieved by delicate touches of insight and humour, that we immediately settle down to a comfortable evening's enjoyment on opening one of her books. In the *Highway of Fate* she reminds us occasionally of Charlotte Yonge, and, in other places, of Jane Austen, though for once Miss Carey gives us melodrama. Her story is healthy and bracing ; there is good workmanship in it, and it keeps one absorbed through its five hundred pages.

*A Literary and Biographical History; or, Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics, from the Breach with Rome in 1534 to the Present Time*, by Mr. J. Gillow. Vol. V. The present instalment of this comprehensive work brings the labours of Mr. Gillow to an end, and completes an undertaking that has throughout been carried out with great diligence and no small amount of success.

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*The Flora of the Liverpool District*, edited by Dr. C. T. Green, is probably the best work on the Flora of Liverpool and its neighbourhood in Lancashire and Cheshire; and the first and only work on local Flora which is accompanied by a picture of every plant described. It also contains an account of the geology and meteorology of the district, showing the physical conditions under which the plants live, and views of the country, showing the natural aspects of the varions districts—features which, if not entirely new and original (which we believe they are), are possessed by few works on local flora. In every respect this book is a creditable production.

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## Our Illustration

"*The Public Library, Reading Room, and Assembly Hall* block stands well to the front at the angle formed with Sandfield Place, the former rooms being placed on the ground floor. They are commodious and well-proportioned, the library and reading room being 40-ft. by 39-ft. 6-in., and the [Magazine Reading Room] 27-ft. 6-in. by 24-ft., having a large bay window overlooking Sandfield Place. All the rooms on the ground floor are 15-ft. 6-in. high., and are entered from the Marsh Lane front.

*The Public Assembly Hall* forms the first floor of the above block and occupies the whole area. The room is 62-ft. long by 40-ft. wide and 25-ft. high. It is well lighted and ventilated, having a large platform at the east end 13-ft. 6-in. in depth, with suitable retiring room and conveniences. From the public entrance the hall is approached by a handsome stone staircase 5 feet wide. The staircase is lined with glazed brick to a height of 4-ft. 6-in., the balustrade being of wrought iron of an ornamental character. There is also provided, at the platform end, an emergency staircase 3-ft. 6in. wide, constructed of stone and made fireproof."

## Dean Stanley and Gladstone at Seaforth

It may not be generally known to our readers that Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., late Dean of Westminster, spent the first four years of his school life at Seaforth, where he became acquainted with the Gladstone family. The following occurs in Prothero and Bradley's *Life* :—

"In September, 1824, it was felt that the time was come when the society of other boys, and some approach to ordinary school life, might be beneficial. He (Stanley) was accordingly taken by his mother to a small preparatory school at Seaforth—The name Seaforth, as denoting a locality in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, demands a word of explanation. It was borrowed, early in the present century, for his house, and the surrounding land, at that time entirely uninhabited, by the elder Mr. Gladstone, from the title of Lord Seaforth, the head of the Mackenzies, the family to which his mother belonged—then a quiet seaside hamlet at the mouth of the Mersey, now transformed into a populous suburb of Liverpool. There, under the care of Mr. Rawson, the incumbent of the neighbouring church, and in company with from nine to a dozen boys, mainly the sons of Lancashire and Cheshire families, he spent the next four years. . . . Among the very first letters is one of November, 1824, to his mother, recounting a visit to Mr. Gladstone's, describing very fully the stuffed animals which he saw there, and, after telling her that he 'has quite finished *As in praesenti*,' adding, 'there is an Illiad (*sic*) here which I like very much, for it is all about the gods and the Grecians and Trojans.' . . Canon Rawstorne, his (Stanley's) schoolfellow at Seaforth, and afterwards his fag at Rugby, remembers his remarkable gift as a *raconteur*, and his relating to a group of boys in a corner of the sand-hills, a great part of the story of "Kenilworth," especially that part about Wayland Smith.' . . . A letter of June 26, 1828, is noteworthy on other grounds. Few will read without interest the account of the morning spent with the future orator, writer, statesman, and Prime Minister, some five years his senior, and then at home from Eton; . . . 'William Gladstone is at home now, and last Tuesday I and one of the other boys were invited to breakfast with him. So we went, had breakfast in grand style, went into the garden and devoured strawberries, which were there in great abundance; unchained the great Newfoundland, and swam him in the pond. We walked about the garden, went into the house and saw beautiful pictures of Shakespeare's plays, and came away at twelve o'clock. It was very good fun, and I don't think I was very shy, for I talked to William Gladstone almost all the time about all sorts of things. He is so very good-natured, and I like him very much. He talked a great deal about Eton, and said that it was a very good place for those that liked boating and Latin verses. I think, from what he said, I might get to like it. . . . He was very good-natured to us all the time, and lent me books to read when we went away—'The Etonian,' &c.'"

C. H. H.

## MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday Evening, October 30th, the Curator delivered an address at the Free Library and Museum on "Some Interesting Phenomena of Nature." There was a good attendance. The earth is a sentient being. Everything is more or less in motion. Nothing is lost, yet nothing is ever at a standstill. Even the minute shells, which absorb the dissolved lime from the sea-water, are utilised by thrifty nature to make chalk: while the decomposition of the shells of fresh-water molluscs gradually accumulates marl beds, which, spread upon the soil, impart fertility to the impoverished earth. The continual movement of the winds and waves, the wearing down and raising up, the vomiting forth of volcanic matter, the disruption of the solid rocks by sudden shocks, have been going on from the beginning of time. The laws of nature have been eternal, though their operations have been tardy. But, if the "mills of God grind slowly," they "grind exceedingly small." In endless aspects, science is as wonderful and interesting as a fairy tale. It summons us

> "To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
> Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
> Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder,
> Its dome the sky."

Lantern slides were used in illustration.

* * *

On Thursday Evening, November 27th, at the Free Library and Museum, the Curator delivered an address entitled "Birds of our Rambles." There was a good attendance. Birds are always interesting, always beautiful, and always present. Go where we will, ramble where we may, the birds are ever with us, in air, on earth and sea. No matter what the time or season, the interest of their movements never wanes. Be it the season of their courtship, or the hour of their song, the days of their nest building or the period of their family cares, the time of their journeys to and fro, their comings and their goings, singly and silent, or in noisy throng, by daylight or by darkness, it is ever the same, their actions and their handiwork fascinate and charm us more than those of any other living things. The address was illustrated by a series of choice lantern slides, mainly photographs from nature.

* * *

The Second Circulating Collection of Water-Colour Paintings, from the South Kensington Museum, was received at the Museum on Wednesday, October 8th. The Pictures, which have been arranged chronologically, add greatly to the attractiveness of the Art Room. The collection comprises 113 pictures, and is valued at £1,600. The paintings will be on exhibition until the first week in January.



MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY AND ASSEMBLY HALL.

*Photograph by H. Dowden, Stanley Road.*

## THE MAKING OF BOOTLE

*Clippings from Contemporary Records*

### Modern Bootle.

An old writer, referring to Bootle in the latter part of the last century, says, "Bootle and Bootle Marshes were wild places, the roads execrable, and as for frogs—Bootle Organs—the noise they made at night was wonderful." We may take it that this description is tolerably accurate, and that beyond a few scattered white cottages of a single story, Bootle consisted only of barren sandhills, over which the sea-birds wheeled their flight, and dreary, marshy flats, where the croaking of the frogs made night hideous. We still preserve the recollection of Bootle Marshes in the name of Marsh-lane. At the beginning of this century, however, there were carried on in the village the trades of paper-making, bleaching, cotton-printing, fell-mongering, tanning, and other processes, most of them more or less dependent on the fine springs of water from the sandstone rock. When these wells were acquired and monopolised by the Liverpool Corporation for their water supply, the trade of the village declined considerably.

The first attempt to convey water from Bootle to Liverpool was made by a Mr. John Jordan in the year 1772. Some forty years ago a story was current in Liverpool that a guest at the Adelphi having emptied all the water-bottles near him without calling for any wine, the waiter enquired: "What wine will you please to take, sir?"—"Oh! ah!—yes—I'll take another bottle of water if you please," replied the guest. The impudent waiter rested his thumbs on the edge of the table cloth and blandly asked, "Harrington or Bootle, sir?" The Bootle Water Company was established in 1797.

Bootle was for some time chiefly familiar to the mariners of the port from the two lofty obelisks—the Bootle landmarks—which had been raised on the shores of Bootle Bay, and were serviceable guides in the navigation of the river. The landmarks were 100 feet high, and were laid in 1829. In December, 1823, there had been a violent hurricane, and several vessels were driven ashore in Bootle Bay. The constable of Bootle in 1806 had a salary of nineteen guineas a year, out of which he had to pay his own clerk, though he got his expenses when he went to Prescot or Wigan to pay the lay for the ballotting of soldiers.

St. Mary's Church was built in 1827, the first incumbent being the Rev. Jno. Gladstone, who held the living for many years. At that time Liverpool merchants had begun to build villas along the shore, and terraces of houses were run up, whose occupants reaped their harvest in summer time from the visitors who came to Bootle for the benefit of the fine air and the sea bathing. One of the most pretentious of these villas, situated on the shore opposite the end of what is now called Balliol-road, belonged to a gentleman named Miller, and the house being castellated was popularly known as "Miller's Castle." The name is preserved in that of "Miller's Bridge"

still applied to the bridges over the canal and railway in Balliol-road. Mr. Miller built the fabric of St. Mary's Church, but becoming embarrassed, the work was completed by the Earl of Derby.

In 1831, the number of inhabitants in Bootle was 1,133. It has been the subsequent extensions of the docks northward which have led to the growth of population and trade. In 1836 the Clarence was the most northerly of the docks, and excepting for the detached villas and cottages, the buildings along the shore ceased with the dock line at the Clarence. The timber trade, now such an important part of the commerce of Bootle, was originally located at the south-end, the Queen's having been the original timber dock, to which succeeded the Brunswick, constructed with a special view to that object.

In 1844 the Harrington Dock Estate was purchased with the view of providing further accommodation for the timber trade at the south-end, but it was found that the necessary space for storage was limited and expensive, and the result was the construction of the Canada Dock, which was opened in 1859, and which was followed by the half-tide basin and Carriers' docks. These dock extensions quickly changed the whole aspect of the place. Building and population increased rapidly. The constables and overseers, by whom the township had hitherto been governed, were found unable to cope with the varying needs which followed in the wake of its growing trade. A Highway Committee was appointed, and did much honourable work to relieve Bootle from the old reproach that it was a wild place with execrable roads, and for the most part only fit to be tenanted by frogs.

In 1867, however, a Parliamentary Commission reported in favour of Bootle being included within the Parliamentary Borough of Liverpool. A vigorous public spirit had already been formed in the growing town, and having known what it was to govern themselves, Bootleians were not willing to be absorbed by their bigger neighbour. They felt that they had interests which, though not antagonistic, were not altogether identical with those of Liverpool, and they preferred to have the safe-guarding of those interests in their own keeping. In 1867 a public meeting was held, and a committee was formed for the purpose of obtaining a charter of incorporation. After the question had been agitated for about twelve months the charter was obtained, and Bootle was incorporated December 30th, 1868, under the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre. A contemporary record tells very suggestively how the news of the incorporation was received. [See *Journal* No. 14.]

Since then the Langton and Alexandra docks have been constructed within the confines of the borough ; population has increased from 16,187 in 1871, to 26,816 in 1881, and from the great increase apparent during the past twelve months is now probably not far short of 30,000. Land which a generation ago was but marshes tenanted by frogs, and sandhills burrowed by rabbits, now bears property which is assessed at the annual rateable value of £143,704. No wonder that Bootle is proud of its rapid progress, and has made a red-letter day of the opening of the new Town Hall, which is one of the signs of the healthy vitality of its municipal life.

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Reprinted, with slight modifications, from the "Supplement to the *Waterloo Times*, April 15th, 1882." C.H.H.

# Summaries of Important Educational Papers

## No. 2

## Dr. Bertram on the Continuation Schools in Berlin

*(in Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Volume 9)*

The Continuation School claims its place "side by side with the Church and the School." "The Elementary School, however efficient and methodically correct its action be, cannot suffice for the happiness of the masses, nor for the preservation of society. The instruction must come into close contact with the life of the future citizen, and must be at the command of everyone desirous to learn, as long as he seeks it." "The seeker, born amid such conditions as these needs guidance...without expert assistance he hardly finds the beginning of the path. This is the object of the Continuation School.

"Not the least difficulty to overcome" in establishing suitable schools for this class "was the attraction of young and old alike, and the separation of the eager candidates for knowledge into suitable divisions."

Three principles contributed to the solution of this problem—

(1) Free choice between the courses provided.

(2) Free enjoyment of the preparatory courses, without fee.

(3) The Selection of the teachers according to particular attainments and their ability to adapt their instruction to the needs of the pupil.

Dr. Bertram decides against the establishment of the Compulsory Continuation Schools (such, for example, there are in Hanover) and says "a lasting effort towards further development can only be secured through increasing knowledge, through a growing independent exertion of the will, through the oft-repeated experience that knowledge and the ability to use it profit a man inwardly and materially, and thus the result is obtained that attendance at the Continuation School lasts far beyond the period of apprenticeship."

In Germany, a hundred years ago, an Association established Free Sunday Schools which taught reading, writing and arithmetic to apprentices, who might be compulsorily brought to attend. In 1869, the power of the trade guilds was broken, and out of the Schools for neglected apprentices grew up the Elementary Continuation School. The Municipality took action fifty years ago and established Sunday morning schools, working from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. In spite of a many-sided curriculum with gratuitous teaching to apprentices and low fees to others there was little demand for them among the general public.

In 1873, the Town Council established another kind of school, preparatory to the Continuation Schools proper. This was closely connected with the top class of the Primary School.

From this last class by the help of the trade guilds sprung the Technical Continuation School. The restriction of the instruction to the winter months proved unsuitable. After a few years Drawing came into great request and the instruction was continued through the summer.

In October 1880, Herr Jessen, who had been the head of a similar and successful school at Hamburg, was brought to Berlin to establish and direct the "School for Artisans," which controls methods and serves as a nursery of suitable teachers for the other Continuation Schools in which drawing takes a principal place. This school, however, had a predecessor in the educational section of the "Industrial Museum," which was founded by an Association in 1867, and after being actively supported by the Crown Prince and Princess, in 1870 came to receive help from a fund created by the municipality in honour of a Royal centenary. This sum is now a small part of the budget of the Royal Institute, but "the co-operation of Municipality and Industrial Museum has remained to succour the Continuation Schools."

The School for Artisans soon became a nursery of *Fachschulen* providing special courses for workers in special industries. "Decorators, modellers, carpenters, filled the classes arranged for their benefit. To meet the wishes of the makers of instruments of precision, a more specialised organisation was given to a school for mechanics' assistants, who devote six months or a year exclusively to their studies. Electrical industries.. required...engine fitters, and it was once more to the "School for Artisans" that the experts turned, and to which the resources of the Association of Electrical Engineers, and the contributions of the leading firms and the municipality, were directed for the organisation of an electro-technical class, now one of the features of the Institution." Other special courses on similar lines have been established since.

A second "school for artisans" was opened in 1892. Here are day classes for decorators and metal workers.

In establishing Continuation Schools the authorities keep in view the principle "that anybody in need of them has only a moderate distance to go." Freedom of choice of subject, but not of class, is allowed. The difficulty of finding teachers for these schools without making an undue demand on the energy of the men has shown itself. "The simultaneous demands of a large Elementary School and of a comprehensive Continuation School soon wear down the strength of any man, and so recourse is had to the appointment of a director, whose chief work lies in the Continuation School. Such men are also able to keep in touch with the employers and where necessary to control the regularity of attendance." Many other interesting facts are given in the paper concerning the management of these schools. Drawing occupies a considerable space in the curriculum

of all. Figure-drawing and modelling from the nude have a place in the schools. Four hours a week are given to the native tongue, to each modern language, and usually to drawing. "The students seldom attend more than eight hours a week." When will it be possible to write such a sentence in an English evening school report?

In 1892 and 1893 two forms of industrial instruction were detached from the general system, one gives instruction in trade, theory and drawing to apprentices and workers in the iron trades, the other undertakes the training of young carpenters. 2850 pupils at nine centres are entered in these two classes of schools. Day class courses of one year giving thirty-six hours instruction per week have already developed out of these evening schools.

"The technical schools for each trade have been gradually, and each in its own fashion, evolved from the Continuation Schools, or formed on existing models. Only a few trades in Berlin are still without such a school.

For boys who leave the elementary school to enter a retail house, there is a general Continuation School with a commercial course. There is also a Commercial High School on a small scale started by the Merchants' Guild, the court of which now controls the commercial schools, though finding but a small part of the cost.

The aim of the authorities has been "that those interested in the trade shall actually bear the burden of the trade schools."

Girls' and women's continuation schools, meeting in the later afternoon and evening, have been established. These also are of two classes according to the grade of instruction. The industries of the home and the office, gymnastics, singing and drawing are taught.

[According to the Annual Report dated February, 1901, there were 26,923 pupils in these schools, of these 18,354 were apprentices].

J. J. O.

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Mr. T. Lowden, formerly Woodwork Instructor to the Technical School, has just received a valuable appointment in South Africa from the hands of the Colonial Secretary. Manual Instruction is to be given in our new colonies of the Transvaal and Orange River, and a number of experts are being sent out to train instructors for the work.

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The Borough Engineer has been instructed to prepare plans for additional workshop accommodation in the Technical School.

# REPORT

OF THE

# DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

*Presented to the Meeting for the Distribution of Prizes, held in the Assembly Hall, Technical School, Bootle, 11th September, 1902.*

The examination passes for the past session were 436, against 470 in the previous session. The Science subjects (advanced examinations only) contributed 64 (last year 82) successes, Art 86 (last year 54), Plumbing 11 (last year 7), other subjects 303 (last year 327).

The first class passes obtained were in Science 19 (18 last year) including a pass in Honours Part I, and a second class in Honours Part II; in Art 45 (last year 19); in other subjects 80 (last year 85), including three passes with Distinction.

The number of papers worked was in Science 119, in Art 146, in City and Guilds Technological examinations 21, in Union of Institutes' examinations 356—in all 642 against 589 last year. The percentages of passes obtained was in Science 52·5, in Art 58, in Union of Institutes' examinations 86. These percentages are below those of the previous year, except in Art. No record is made in this report of the large number of elementary science students taught in the school who were examined at their own desire.

The Owen Owen Commercial Scholarship has been renewed for another year to Mr. Frank Louis Gorse, whose progress at the City of Liverpool School of Commerce has been very satisfactory.

The Derby Scholarship has also been renewed for a second year to Mr. J. H. Sinclair, who has made good progress at University College, Liverpool, and has passed his Intermediate Science examination.

The Davies Scholarship has been awarded for one year, subject to renewal, to Mr. Thomas Fell.

The Lamb Scholarship was not awarded owing to the absence of competition. It is hoped that as our excellent School of Art becomes better known, a good competition will soon be possible for this valuable scholarship.

Out of the works sent up for qualification towards Art Teacher's certificates, three have been accepted by the Board of Education.

Of past scholars of the school, Mr. J. F. Gill, B.Sc. has been appointed an Assistant Lecturer at the Walker Engineering Laboratories, and Mr. J. I. Scott, B.A. a Science master, at Knaresborough Grammar School.

The Committee are indebted to the following gentlemen and firms for the gift of prizes :—

Messrs. Johnson Brothers, Messrs. James Webster and Brother, Mr. Edward Reid, Messrs. Campbell and Isherwood, Mr. F. W. Edwards, Mr. Councillor T. Bell, and the Town Clerk (Mr. J. Henry Farmer); and for donations towards scholarships to Lord Derby, Mr. Owen Owen, of London and Liverpool, and Mr. Thomas Davies, J.P.

Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, Assoc. M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., and Mr. James Mackenzie, M.I.N.A. have again acted as honorary examiners.

Evening School Scholarships and text books to the value of ten shillings have been awarded to 42 scholars attending the Evening Continuation Schools of last year.

This evening 126 individual scholars will receive prizes, as against 104 at the last prize distribution. About 400 volumes of standard excellence are to be distributed as prizes. These books are chosen by the students themselves, with certain mild restrictions, and represent additions to the home libraries of the district of what is best worth reading in Literature, Science, Art and Technology.

JOHN J. OGLE

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## SOCIAL UNION NOTES

The **Second Annual Meeting** of the Students' Social Union took place on Saturday, October 11th, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman J. J. Mack, Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee. Reports of the various sections, in conjunction with his Annual Report were read by one of the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. R. Dempsey ; and Mr. J. H. Nicholson, the Hon. Treasurer, presented his financial report shewing a balance of £5 9s. 6d.

The election of officers was proceeded with as soon as the reports were accepted. Resignations had been received from Mr. J. H. Nicholson and Mr. R. Dempsey, who, owing to other work, were unable to continue their services as hon. treasurer and hon. secretary, respectively. Mr. Alderman J. J. Mack was re-elected as President of the Union. The result of the other elections was as follows :—

Vice-Presidents—Miss A. Gill and Mr. M. West.

Executive Committee (elective members)—Mrs. Cross, the Misses Q. Heasley, Dumbell, Titherington, Randall, Pritchard, Wood, Hean, Forrest, Allan; Messrs. Morgan, Parry, Owen, Bentley, Adam, Outram, Wilkinson, Spicer, Hague and Nicholson.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. Geo. Craig.

Hon. Secretary—Miss A. Bradley.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—Mr. D. S. Jones.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers, and to the Technical Instruction Committee brought the meeting to a close.

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A **Table Tennis Section** has been added to the number of sections already existing under the Social Union. It will meet weekly.

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The **Choral Society** continues to flourish. Mr. Marshall, the Hon. Conductor, hopes for great things from the Society this year. A social evening is being arranged to take place during the Christmas holidays; full particulars will be found on the notice boards of the school.

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The **Debating Society** promises to have a successful year. Mr. G. W. Colquhoun has been elected Chairman of the Section. Mr. L. Small, B.Sc., who for two years held that office, has resigned in order that he may have more freedom in the debates.

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The **Engineering Society** has held fortnightly meetings. Although the attendance is not very good, the eagerness of those who do attend is admirable. Mr. J. S. Hague, M.Sc., is the Chairman of this section, and Mr. J. H. Smith, Hon. Secretary.

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At their fortnightly meetings the members of the **Spanish Society** are rehearsing a play, the author of which is Señor Rosete, Spanish Master at the Technical School, and President of the Spanish Society. We hope to witness the fruits of their labour at an early date.

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A **Social Evening** for the Students' Union will probably be arranged to take place in the Christmas vacation.

## Local Bits from the "Norris Papers"

In 1846, the Chetham Society issued, under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Heywood, an interesting volume of local records, entitled "*The Norris Papers.*" This MS. formed a portion of a much larger collection made by several generations of the family of Norris, of Speke. These documents are said to have been distributed when the estate, 105 years ago, passed into the hands of Mr. Watt. They have since fallen into the hands of auctioneers, booksellers, and virtuosi, and are now diminished in number, and separated beyond the possibility of ever again being collected so as to form a connected series. Fortunately, the Corporation of Liverpool and Mr. Norris, of Manchester, are the possessors of many of the papers. A few of the earlier documents are printed, but the great interest of the book is the insight which it affords into the characters and actions of the men who at the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the succeeding century founded Liverpool.

A few extracts from this informing volume may be of interest to our readers.

"Thomas Patten to Richard Norris, Warrington, January 8, 1697. —Sir, I am informed that there is a design to bring a bill into the house of Commons against fish wears that hinder Navigation, in Navigable Rivers, and that take, and destroy fish, and the fry of fish. You very well know the mischief that is done in the River Mercy, or at least have frequently heard, what vast numbers of Salmon Trout are taken, so as to supply all the Country, and Market Towns 20 miles round, and when the Country is cloyed, or when they cannot get sale for them, they give them to their Swine. Your brother did formerly take 3 or 4 Salmon a Week at a fishing, in or near Speake, but of late hath taken very few, or none, of which he hath complained to me; and he imputes this loss to the destruction of the fry, and hath often threatened to prosecute your fishermen; but wanting the assistance of Cheshire Justices, and the deficiency of the Law already made to redress such grievances, I believe put a stop to his good intentions, for indeed the penaltys that the Law have hitherto inflicted on such offences are so poor, and such tedious ways to recover them, that it is not worth while to prosecute. And the profits of the fish wears are so inconsiderable to the Gentlemen that own them, being let for £15 or £20 the most p ann: that one would think the gentlemen themselves (were there no law to force them) would scorn to let them stand and do so much mischief; and besides the fry, they take all summer long great numbers of Kippers, which have come up in the River to spawn, and come down in the summer poor, lean, and unwholesome, towards the Sea, to recover their strength, and grow, and would return up the same River to spawn, and preserve the breed; but our Mercy fishermen have mercy on none they can catch, for all are fish that come to their net, and none safe they can lay their hands on.

"Then again these wears are as mischievous another way, by their hindering the passage of ships, boats, and barges, as for example, in the same River Mercy what a vast advantage would it be to Liverpool if the River were made navigable to Manchester and Stockport. Since I made it Navigable to Warrington, there have been sent to Liverpool and from Liverpool 2000 tons of goods a year, and I believe as much by Land, which, if the River were cleared of Wears, would all go by Water; for the River to Manchester is very capable of being made Navigable at a very small charge. And this would encourage all tradesmen (in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, some part of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire) to come to Liverpool and buy their goods, instead of going to Chester, Bristol, or London; the carriage would be so easy and cheap, I think it would nearly double the trade of Liverpool. There is a great deal to be said in this matter, but now I have not time; but that which I desire of you is that you (now having the opportunity) would acquaint your brother, and other members that you know, of these things, and to encourage the Act, and that your brother would give Mr. Brotherton the meeting to consult the drawing up of the Bill. One great matter is, whether the Bill should be for the River Mercy only, or a general Bill against all the Fishweares in the Kingdom. I think if it were for Mercy only, it would meet with little or no opposition.

And let Mill Damms alone, for there are none that do this county any harm, but good; but there may be a great penalty laid upon all such as destroy the fry of Fish at Damms, and let the Damms stand, for it's the fish wears only that hinder Navigation, and destroy the greatest quantities. I pray pardon this tedious letter, and I desire a line in answer. My most humble service to your brother, tho' I have not the happiness to know him; but I know he is very industrious to serve his country, and hec'le find, if this business takes, he never did it, but most especially the port of Liverpool, a greater piece of favour."

[Note.] Thomas Patten, the writer of this letter, was the Cousin of Mr. Patten of Bank. This Thomas was 28 in 1697, and died 1733; he was with his father, who died 1698, in trade in Warrington. The making the Irwell navigable to Manchester was achieved by the act of 1720, of which the Pattens were great promoters. The want of suitable conveyance at this time must have been greatly felt, as appears by the following letter about 1701—"I have received answer from Mr. John Hall of Stockport relating to carriage of Tobacco that way to Hull, which he says is not to be done in the hhd. by cart or waggon, but in packs by horse, and tho' this seems no good method, yet in regard of the slow conveyance hither, I am resolved to make a tryall of it, and would have forthwith 20 or 30 hhds. sent from Bank key to Stockport, by cart, where he is to break them into 3 or 4 parcels, and after putting them in canvas, to load 3 parcels upon a horse, and the distance thence to Doncaster (whence they pass to Hull by water) being only 36 miles, I presume we may, by imploying a great many horses, make a good riddance."

The following extracts chiefly relate to the building of St. Peter's Church—

"Johnson to Norris, September 17, and October 16, 1703, Leverpoole,—Please to enquire what we can have your black and white marble for p stoop, or yard, proper to lay in the Chancel; we shall want as much as will lay about 40 yards. But we would know the charge before we engage, lest it be too large for us. We have ordered the black flag from the Isle of Man to lay the Iles with; it will be much better than our common flags.

240 feet of marble at 21d. p.....£21 0 0
450 feet of do. at do. .....£39 7 6

Oct. 16.—In my last I omitted to enclose you a draft of the Chancel which is now sent; we desire only within the Rails, marble, white and black, without will be seats, or may be flagged with Manx flags, the same designed for the body of the church. Your good brother (Dr. Edward Norris) was here this day, and did us the honor of becoming a member of this antient Corporation, at the same time Mr. Squire was sworn, after which we waited upon your brother to Mr. Swarbrick's, and drank your good health. Mr. Norris, after all his extraordinary kindness, was pleased to give Mr. Stythe (first Rector of Liverpool), six pounds for the poor. I hope we shall not prove ungrateful, (but when opportunity), acknowledge these favours. . ."

The principal person in directing the energies of the infant town of Liverpool was Sir Thomas Johnson, the writer of the two letters above-quoted, a name which, excepting for the lists of members of Parliament and mayors, would be unknown in the place he so largely benefited. For whilst Clayton and Cunliffe repose under their marble monuments in the parish church, in all the odour of municipal sanctity, Johnson, who was always poor, lies probably in some obscure corner of Virginia. If, however, the separation of the parish from Walton, the building of St. Peter's, the formation of the first dock, the creation of the Corporation property, and the seeking out new sources of wealth by distant and daring adventures, entitle the merchants of Liverpool who lived in the reigns of William and Anne to be considered as the founders of the town's prosperity, of those traders Johnson was the acknowledged head; and, therefore, to him more than to anyone else is the town indebted for its vigorous and well-omened commencement.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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We talk of food for the mind, as of food for the body: now a good book contains such food inexhaustibly; it is a provision for life, and for the best part of us; yet how long most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it!—RUSKIN.

## The Mistletoe Bough: Sacred, Legendary, and Picturesque

Our ancestors considered Christmas in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and accordingly distinguished it by devotion, vacation from business, merriment, and hospitality. They seemed eagerly bent on making themselves and everybody about them happy. The great hall resounded with the tumultuous joys of servants and tenants, and the gambols they played served as amusement to the lord of the mansion and his family, who, by encouraging every act conducive to mirth and entertainment, endeavoured to soften the rigour of the season and mitigate the influence of winter.

The custom of decorating churches and houses with evergreens appears to have been copied from the Pagans. "It is related," says Dr. Chandler, "that when Druidism prevailed the houses were decked with evergreens in December, that the Sylvan spirits might repair to them, and remain un-nipped with frost and cold winds until a milder season had renewed the foliage of their darling abode." "Against the feast of Christmas," writes Stow, "every man's house, as also the parish churches, were decked with holme and ivy, bays, and whatsoever the season of the year afforded to be green. The conduits and standards in the streets were likewise garnished." "The custom of adorning windows at Christmas with bay and laurel," asserts Bourn, "is but seldom used in the north; but in the south, particularly the universities, it is very common not only to deck the common windows of the town, but also the chapels of the colleges with branches of laurel, which was used by the ancient Romans as the emblems of peace, joy and victory. In the Christian sense, it may be applied to the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ."

According to Brand, "the mistletoe never entered sacred edifices but by mistake, or ignorance of the sextons; it being the heathenish and profane plant, which was in such distinction in the Pagan rites of Druidism. It had its place assigned it in the kitchens, where it was hung up in great state, with its pearl-like berries; and whatever female chanced to stand under it, the young men present either had a right, or claimed one, of saluting her, and of plucking off a berry at each kiss." This custom is continued to the present day in Shropshire and elsewhere.

Sir John Coldbatch, in his dissertation on the mistletoe, which he strongly recommended as a medicine very likely to subdue, not only the epilepsy, but all other convulsive disorders, observes, "that this beautiful plant must have been designed by the Almighty for further and more noble purposes than barely to feed thrushes, or hang up superstitiously in houses to drive away evil spirits."

The Druids highly venerated the oak. They regarded the mistletoe that grew upon it as possessed of many virtuous properties. Knapp justly remarks: "that mistletoe should have excited attention

in days of darkness and ignorance is not a subject of surprise, from the extraordinary and obscure manner of its growth and propagation, and the season of the year in which it flourishes ; for even Lord Bacon ridicules the idea of its being propagated by the operation of a bird (the mistletoe thrush), as an idle tradition, saying that the sap which produces the plant is such as the tree doth excerne and cannot assimilate. These circumstances, and its great dissimilarity from the plant on which it vegetates, all combine to render it a subject of superstitious wonder."

Pliny in his *Natural History* tells us that "as the mistletoe of the oak is very scarce and rarely to be found, the Druids, when any of it is discovered, go with great pomp and ceremony on a certain day to gather it. When they have got everything in readiness under the oak, both for the sacrifice and banquet, which they make on this great festival, they begin by tying two white bulls to it by the horns, then one of the Druids, clad in white, mounts the tree, and with a knife of gold, cuts the mistletoe, which is received in a white sagum ; this done, they proceed to their sacrifice and feastings." The mistletoe was then dipped in water, and distributed to the people as a preservative against witchcraft and diseases.

In the *Edda* we find this fable relative to the mistletoe :—"The god Balder dreamed that his life, though designed for immortality, was threatened with great danger. The gods agreed to discover and prevent the perils Balder so much feared ; the goddess Frigga, his mother, was charged with this undertaking, in consequence of which she exacted an oath from fire, water, all metals, stones, earth, fish, from every animal and vegetal, not to injure her son. When this solemn treaty was concluded, the gods assembled, and gave a grand feast, during which they amused themselves by shooting arrows at Balder, throwing stones, lighted torches, and even running at him with swords, being assured nothing could wound him ; but Loka, an evil genius, and an enemy to the gods, went, under the figure of an old woman, to ask charity of Frigga, who gave her a hospitable reception, and related the history of her son to this pretended woman. Loka inquired of Frigga if everything in nature, without one exception, had taken the oath in favour of Balder. Frigga answered that she had omitted one, the mistletoe; but that plant being so weak, she thought it of no consequence, and feared nothing on that account. Loka soon after left Frigga, and immediately cut some of the mistletoe, which he formed into a sharp-pointed arrow, and afterwards repaired to the assembly of the gods, where he shot and killed Balder with it. All nature lamented the death of Balder; and the trees, above all, remained a long time inconsolable."

The passage already quoted from Pliny informs us that the Druids prized the mistletoe of the oak especially, because it is rarely found on that tree. Modern writers, supposing that because the Druids contrived to find their mistletoe on the oak, which we rarely can, it must have been common upon it, have taken upon themselves to declare that the Druids' mistletoe was a different species from that now found in Britain, and which is the *viscum album* of Linnæus, and

would have us believe that their mistletoe was another plant of the same order, namely, the *Loranthus Europeus*, a native of the tropics, not of Britain. But as the common mistletoe is still occasionally found upon our oaks, there is no reason to doubt that it was the Druidical plant.

Lovell, in his *Herbal*, published in 1665, only mentions the oak as the tree on which the mistletoe grows. Ray, in his *Synopsis*, says it is found on "the oak, hazel, apple—most frequently, pearl, hawthorne, common maple, ash, lime, willow, elm, and service tree." William Westmacott, an old Staffordshire physician, writes, in his rare and gossipy little book entitled *Historia Vegetabilium Sacra ; or, a Scripture Herbal* (London, 1694) :—"Mistletoe grows on many other trees besides the oak ; I have used that of the hawthorne in the vertigo, stupidity, and dulness of the head and intellectuals, in a decoction, and found it excellent. Mistletoe of hawthorne and crab-tree, I tasted this summer in Gloucestershire, bitterish and acrid, its acrimony overcometh its bitterness. Sir J. Floyer saith, the virtues of the tree and mistletoe so much differ, that it cannot be better on one tree than another ; he could find no excellency in that of the oak above others. It tastes bitter, astringent, hot, and acrid, by which it is good for the epilepsie : it ought to be given forty days. I never had it so as to be able to say it was the mistletoe of the oak, so never experienced it ; but some say they have cured the falling sickness with it ; and the famous Mr. Boyle, in whom all learning did concentrate, tells us of a radical epilepsie that was cured by the powder of it, given, as much as a sixpence would contain, in black-cherry water or beer, for some days near the full moon."

It is scarcely necessary to add that its medical reputation has now dwindled into insignificance. To-day, its chief employment is in conjunction with the ever-green and scarlet-berried holly, to decorate the homes during the festive season—a custom which, as it appears from traditional accounts, has arisen from an old superstition that over the threshold where the holly and the mistletoe are found there no evil spirit dares to tread. Throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land the mistletoe bush is still hung up to grace the festivities of a season in which families and friends are accustomed to unite around the social hearth. As a harbinger of this period of kindly intercourse, now that all superstitious feeling has long since gone by, we cannot hesitate to say—

> "Welcome here !
> Bring the hallow'd misseltoe,
> Shake aloft the holly bough,
> Bid the wood fire brighter glow ;
> Hail New Year."

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.—JOHN LOCKE.

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Benham (W.) Old St. Paul's Cathedral (*Portfolio*). 1902
Bible: Text—
Holy Bible. La. 8vo. 1883
Holy Bible (Douay). N.D.
New Testament, with engravings on wood, from designs of...Titian, Raphael, and others. 1883
Novum Testamentum Latinum. Interprete T. Beza. N.D.
Bourne (J. R. Fox-) and Others. Progress of British Newspapers in the Nineteenth Century, illustrated. 4to. 1902

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS—

*Census*—

Preliminary Report, and tables of the population of houses enumerated in England and Wales, etc., on 1st April, 1901. Folio. 1901

*Education*—

Bill to make further provision with respect to education in England and Wales. Folio. 1902
Board of Education. Report, 1900-1901. 3v. 1901
Reports from University Colleges, 1901
Special reports on educational subjects. Vols. 8-11. 1902

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Tables relating to the trade of British India, 1896-97 to 1900-01. Folio. 1902

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Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1900. Part I.—Criminal Statistics. Folio. 1902

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Local taxation (England) account, 1900-1901. Folio. 1901

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Final Report of Royal Commission on Local taxation. Folio. 1901

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Statistical tables relating to the colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom. Part 24, 1899. Folio. 1902

BRITISH MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS: PRINTS AND DRAWINGS—

Binyon (L.) Catalogue of drawings by British artists. Vol. 3. 1902

Canadian Government. Cereals and root crops. 1902
— Government. Experimental farms. Report for 1901. 1902
Caryl (J.) An Exposition, with practical observations upon the Book of Job. 2v. Folio. 1677
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. New edition by D. Patrick. Vol. 2. La. 8vo. 1902
Civil Service year book and official calendar, 1902
Co-Operative Congress (34th Annual), 1902. [Proceedings]. 4to.

Dadelszen (E. J. von). The New Zealand official year book, 1894
Dwyer (P.) The Diocese of Killaloe, from the Reformation to the close of the 18th Century. 1878

Egypt Exploration Fund. Abydos. Part I., 1902, by W. M. F. Petrie. La. 8vo. 1902
Encyclopædia Britannica. New volumes constituting in combination with the existing volumes of the ninth edition, the tenth edition of that work. Vols. 28 and 29. 4to. 1902
28. Elections—Glanmorgan. 29. Glarus—Jutland.

Gillow (J.) A literary and biographical history of the English Catholics...1534 to the present time. Vol. 5. 1902.
Green (C. T.) *Ed.* The flora of the Liverpool district. 1902

Holme (C.) *Ed.* Modern etching and engraving ('Studio' Summer No. 1902) La. 8vo.

Index to the periodicals of 1901 (The 'Review of Reviews'). 4to.

Lewine (J.) Bibliography of Eighteenth Century art and illustrated books. 1898.
Liverpool Engineering Society. Transactions. Vol. 23. 1902
Liverpool Marine Biology Committee. Memoirs on typical British marine plants and animals. Ed. W. A. Herdman. Vol. 9. 1902
9. Chondrus, O. V. Darbishire.
Local Government Board. Annual report (30th), 1900-1901

McCulloch (J. R.) A dictionary of commerce and commercial navigation. 1882

People's Phrenological Journal. Vols. 1 and 2. 1843
Phrenological Journal, and magazine of moral science. Vols. 7-11 in 2v. 1831-38

Tudor (Owen). The life and amours of Owen Tideric, Prince of Wales, otherwise Owen Tudor. 1751

United States Government Publications—

Annual report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey...1899-1900. Parts 5 and 7. La. 8vo. 1900-1901
United States Geological Survey. The geology and mineral resources of the Copper River district, Alaska. La. 8vo. 1901
— States Geological Survey. Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900. La. 8vo. 1901

[Youatt (W.)] Sheep: their breeds, management, and diseases. 1837

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"What are you reading, Miss—?" "Oh! it's only a novel!" replies the young lady; while she lays down her book with affected indifference, or momentary shame. "It is only *Cecilia*, or *Camilla*, or *Belinda*"; or, in short, only some work in which the greatest powers of the mind are displayed; in which the most thorough knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineation of its varieties, the liveliest effusions of wit and humour, are conveyed to the world in the best chosen language.—Jane Austen.

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 21 MARCH. 1903

## Notes on Books, New and Old

Of all the books for children published this season none surpasses *The Book of Romance* in outward form, in pictures, or in contents. The romances are of Arthur and his knights and ladies, of Charlemagne and Count Roland, and the battle of Roncevalles; of Diarmid, William Short Nose, Wayland the Smith, Robin Hood, and Grettir the Strong; wonderful stories related in simple language. The work is edited by Mr. A. Lang.

* * *

Sir G. Parker's Egyptian stories, under the title of *Donovan Pasha and Some People of Egypt*, are in many ways comparable with Mr. Kipling's tales of India. They show the same intimate knowledge of their different subjects, and something of the same attitude towards life in general; we venture to think, however, that Sir Gilbert is more subtle in his insight and a little more human in his emotions than is his gifted compeer. From the collection in the present volume we would select the tales of the native Egyptian—if there *is* a native Egyptian!—in preference to those which treat of the English in Egypt; for this reason we have picked out 'The Desertion of Mahommed Selim' as having given us the most pleasure. Here we have the yellow sands of Egypt, the shimmering haze of her atmosphere, and the patient fatalism of her oppressed people.

* * *

*The Four Feathers*, by Mr. A. E. W. Mason, is a very notable novel. As a mere book of adventure it would be worth reading. Set at the time soon after the death of Gordon, its scene is the Soudan, and very realistic pictures it contains of the condition of affairs there at that period. The sufferings of the unhappy prisoners in the House of Stone at Omdurman, for instance, are realised with a force and vividness that haunt the reader. But there is much more than adventure in the work. It is a searching study of character.

* * *

Mr. J. McCarthy, in *The Reign of Queen Anne*, offers an admirable history of the life and times of the second daughter of King James II. who reigned over Addison, Swift, Steele, Bolingbroke, and the great Duke of Marlborough. It forms a fitting introduction to the series of McCarthy's popular histories of England, her men, manners and events, which take up the "Four Georges and William IV.," and "A History of Our Own Times," ending with Victoria's Golden Jubilee and the Coronation.

Mr. H. Prichard's *Through the heart of Patagonia*, contains a minute description of the daily life, manners and customs and hunting methods of the Tehuelche Indians, the largest race on earth, long fabled to be giants. Their mode of life is curious, and so many conflicting accounts of them have been brought to England from Elizabethan times up to the present, that to have the *caciques* and their *chinas* brought before the eyes of the reader in a series of remarkable photographs and drawings gives exceptional interest to the work. The book is illustrated not only by photographs but also in colour and with black and white drawings by J. G. Millais, the famous animal painter.

* * *

The author of *Mutual Aid* develops a theory of evolution of the greatest possible importance in its application to man. The side of the Darwinian theory upon which most stress has been laid is the supposed perpetual warfare between individual and individual, the struggle for life in which the most fierce and cunning are supposed to survive. Prince Kropotkin explains by many examples the large extent to which mutual aid replaces competition among animals and different scales of the human race. In fact, just as Huxley and Spencer believed that consideration of the natural world invariably leads to the sternest individualism, so Kropotkin shows that there is at least an equal argument to be drawn in favour of socialism or even communism.

* * *

In *The Little White Bird* Mr. J. M. Barrie is at his best—imaginative, tender, whimsical, full of the wisdom of childhood. The story can hardly be outlined; its charm rests in the telling, and no one but Mr. Barrie could have told it. It is at once the romance of earliest childhood and of maturest experience, and after so many novels in which the fruit of the tree of life is eaten in haste and defiance, with a wearisome retelling of the old story of disillusion, cynicism, or sorrowful home-coming to health and clear sight, the adventures of David in Kensington Gardens read like a chapter from the history of an unfallen race.

* * *

In these days of high pressure, loss of memory is a more frequent affliction than is generally supposed; and it has been proved, again and again, by medical research, that, under great stress of excitement or of sorrow, a man's past life may become an absolute blank. It is not so generally known, however, that some small circumstance may wake again the mind which lies dormant, and bring it to full activity. Mr. T. Gallon, in *The Mystery of John Peppercorn*, has used this fact as the basis of a very remarkable story.

* * *

Mrs. Cook is an admirable guide; she knows her London in and out; she is equally at home in writing of Mayfair and of City courts, and she has a wealth of knowledge relating to literary and historical associations. This, taken together with the fact that she is a writer who could not be dull if she tried, makes her *Highways and Byways in London* very delightful reading.

Mr. E. Phillpott's new novel, *The River*, is a study of an untutored man living alone at his work upon a Dartmoor warren. He has a great, simple faith, gleaned from the gospels. The message he has interpreted himself, and he is innocent of all knowledge concerning churches and doctrinal teaching. He is taken through the tribulations of life and the strength of his spiritual armour tried. The story is concerned with the dwellers by the river Dart, and attempts to show how this stream is a part of the unconscious life of those who pursue their business beside it. Incidentally it is attempted to show this river in all its phases by winter storm and summer sleep, in snow and freshet, in drought, etc.

* * *

The *Memoirs of Paul Kruger*, which were dictated by the Ex-President to his Private Secretaries, give the whole story of his life from the earlier experiences of childhood, his boyhood, early treks, hunting exploits and so forth, right up to the present day with its sterner record of controversy and war. There is much new light shed on the Jameson Raid and the beginning of the evils which befel the land, and incidentally the author contributes important opinions on the burning South African questions of the Food Tariff, Native Labour in relation to the Mines, the Dynamite Monopoly, and the Railway Tariff.

* * *

Mr. J. A. Steuart's *A Son of Gad* breaks fresh ground, inasmuch as the matters with which it deals have an international interest. The characters are partly British and partly American, and the development incidentally illustrates the process of Americanising England and Anglicising America which is now so rapidly going on. The Biblical passage, "A troop shall overcome him : but he shall overcome at last," indicates to some extent the nature of the story.

* * *

That *The Steam Turbine* is likely to be extensively used in the future is admitted by most engineers ; but although a good deal has lately been written about this type of engine, this literature has mostly consisted of descriptions of the principal features only, or of accounts of the results of tests. Mr. R. M. Neilson has endeavoured in this book to describe, not only the principal parts of the leading types of steam turbine, but also the small details which, in the case of this motor, have such a preponderating influence in determining success or failure. The theory of the action of the steam turbine is also treated of, and the subject is likewise dealt with historically.

* * *

We are all more or less acquainted with the Seven Deadly Sins, but are we so familiar with *The Seven Cardinal Virtues?* They are Wisdom, Courage, Temperance, Justice, Faith, Hope, and Love. 'The idea of the seven deadly sins is, that among the innumerable sins of which human beings may be guilty there are seven of peculiar virulence, from which all the rest can be derived ; and, in the same way, the idea of the seven cardinal virtues is, that among the countless excellences with which human character may be adorned there are seven

which overtop the rest, and from which all the rest are derivable.' The Rev. James Stalker gives a chapter to each, and his words are both suggestive and informing.

* * *

*A Prince of Good Fellows*, by Mr. R. Barr, is concerned with James V. of Scotland, father of Mary, Queen of Scots, who among other peculiarities had a liking for going among his subjects in disguise, and whose sympathy for the poorer classes earned him the title of 'King of the Commons.' This affable disposition on his Majesty's part has fortunately attracted Mr. Barr, hence these whimsical stories. They are picturesque, romantic, dramatic, humorous, and fascinating.

* * *

To recommend to youth a book by the late Mr. G. A. Henty is a waste of time, it suffices to mention that a new work of his is published. *With Kitchener in the Soudan* is as good as any of its many predecessors, it has all the qualties that have endeared its author to thousands of boys. Daring adventures and youthful valour shine on almost every page.

* * *

*With the British Legion*, a Story of the Carlist Wars, is also by Mr. G. A. Henty. The story of the British force raised by Sir de Lacy Evans on behalf of Queen Christiana and the infant Queen Isabella possesses many elements of romance, which the author has taken advantage of to admirable purpose in this narrative of the adventures of Arthur Hallett. In the struggles for the Spanish throne between the Carlists and the supporters of Isabella there were indeed adventures for the adventurous.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Savage-Landor is one of the most observant as well as one of the most adventurous of travellers, and in his journey *Across Coveted Lands*, he was able to pick up a remarkable store of new and strange experiences, impressions, acquaintances, facts, and ideas, which, as here vividly presented in his journal and illustrations, make his book as exciting and diverting as any volume of Eastern romance. It is probably one of the most illuminating and fascinating contributions to the literature of modern travel in the Middle East that has appeared since Lord Curzon penned his works on Persia and Central Asia.

* * *

The pleasure with which we read *No Other Way* is tempered by regret—regret that it is the last novel we shall receive from Sir Walter Besant. He was, assuredly, not a great novelist; but there is in all his works sweetness, kindness, genial laughter, a passion for honour and truth, compassion for the weakness and failures of men and women. There is a perennial charm in his novels; sincerity and a clean mind shone in them all. And he told a good story. In 'No Other Way' he went again to the eighteenth century he knew so well for his subject.




# PUBLIC NOTICE.

## THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

Granted by Her Majesty to the Town and Township of

## BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE,

Will be received Publicly by the Inhabitants,

## AT THE BOUNDARY OF THE BOROUGH

**Near the MERSEY HOTEL, Derby Road,**

## ON TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1869,

AT ABOUT HALF PAST THREE O'CLOCK,

**They will then proceed along the Derby Road and Irlam Lane, Marsh Lane, Litherland Road, Kirkdale Road, Balliol Road, Stanley Road, Merton Road, and to St. MARY'S SCHOOLS, where**

# THE CHARTER

WILL BE

# PUBLICLY READ

**ABOUT FIVE O'CLOCK,**

**After which the Members of the Ratepayers' Association, and the Supporters of the Charter will DINE together at 6-30, at the DOLFIN HOTEL.**

**TICKETS 3s. Each.**—May be had from Mr. Henry Musker, Bootle Village, Mr. Barton, "The Sun," Merton Road, Mr. Starkey, 18, Derby Road, or from

**J. W. CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE,**

Secretary to the Charter Committee

BENSON & HOLME, PRINTERS, 10, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Reproduced from a poster kindly lent by Mr. Charles E. Meakin, Derby Road.

## Bequest to the Museum

### Some Impressive Engravings

The Art Room has recently been enriched by the addition of four fine engravings and an oil painting, the bequest of a Bootle lady. These engravings of celebrated paintings, treat of episodes in the gospel story, and the artists have endeavoured to express the spiritual meaning underlying the incidents in the earthly life of the Redeemer.

The following descriptive notes, carefully compiled from authoritative sources, may conduce to a better understanding of the pictures, and perhaps, lead to a full appreciation of their artistic significance. It should, however, be borne in mind that the subjoined extracts refer to the original paintings.

*The Baptism of Christ in Jordan*, by E. Goodwyn Lewis. "On first viewing the picture one is struck with its novelty, for in no respect does it recall any of the countless pictures which have been painted of the subject. The chief characteristics of the Jordan scenery being introduced in the composition give the view an air of great reality. The baptism takes place at one of the fords of the Jordan, which flows from the centre to the right foreground of the picture. On the left bank of the river, and the right of the picture, the sterile mountains of Moab glisten in the bright eastern sunlight; the other bank, less precipitous, is skirted with a low but luxuriant foliage. In the centre, in the extreme distance, is seen the snow-capped top of Mount Hermon; and the filling up of the outline, and the combination of light and shade—the latter lying in large masses over the right of the landscape, and across the water—combine with the more prominent features to produce a scene of rare and entrancing beauty. On the right bank of the river, where the land gently slopes, a great mass of people, 'from Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan,' are gathered together. On the opposite side of the ford are seen travellers with their camels, about to cross the river, but arrested for a time by the strange and impressive scene. The larger group is composed of men of various nationalities, and of the representatives of every age and class. A Roman soldier is there bearing the standard—an eagle with the letters S.P.Q.R. (the Senate and people of Rome) emblematic of the Jews being at that time under the Roman yoke. There, too, is the dark-skinned Ethiopian, type not of dominion but of servitude. Rulers and grandees of the Jewish nation occupy the foreground, evidently disturbed by the excitement which this dweller in the wilderness is creating, and still more, perhaps, by their conjectures as to whom this new-comer may be to whom the Baptist has borne such remarkable testimony. John's own disciples, too, who form part of the group, are not uninfluenced by

their master's testimony, that a greater than himself was there. Woman bends forward by the river's brink, with hands clasped, and face expressive of mingling curiosity and devotion ; and childhood and youth, and manhood, and withered age, are all introduced to give interest to the scene.

The great care which has been taken to represent faithfully the costume of different nationalities and classes gives a wonderful richness and brilliancy of colouring to the composition ; and by the skilful grouping of the figures, their various actions and attitude, some looking on with grave oriental dignity, others engaged in animated conversation, some with haughty scorn, and others with reverent enquiry depicted on their countenances, a degree of vitality has been secured which greatly adds to the interest and impressiveness of the scene.

The great feature of the picture, of course, is the baptism itself. The Baptist is in the act of raising the Saviour out of the water ; a glory from above, brighter than the sun, streams on the Saviour's upturned face, John's manly massive countenance, from which the dark locks are thrown back, as he bends over the Saviour, catches the reflected glow. The heaven-descending light is soft, yet bright enough to focus the interest upon the Saviour. The two countenances present a beautiful contrast, illustrative of the character of our Lord and His forerunner—the gentle Divine nature which would not break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax, and the stern yet reverential human nature of the Baptist. John's face is full of solemn awe, as if he felt oppressed with the solemnity of the act which he has just performed on one " whose shoe's latchet he was not worthy to unloose."

Mr. Lewis spent several years in the study and execution of this work.

*The Return from Calvary*, by Herbert Schmalz. " Let me offer," says the Right Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, " a few words to enable the student of this picture to understand the lesson which the artist's inspiration has prompted him to convey to us. The darkness which was on the earth is clearing away. One long dark cloud is hanging over the city like a pall. The Virgin-mother, weighed down with fatigue and grief, knowing not whither she goeth, is being led up some steps, towards his 'own home,' by St. John and Mary Magdalene. St. John is engaged in tenderly assisting the mother, who has been committed to him by his dying Lord, his highly wrought spiritual sympathies the meanwhile being aroused by his last look at the cross, which a break in the cloud reveals against the suggestive streak of light sky beyond. Already we see the light is breaking from the cross, ' the darkness comprehended (enwrapped) it not.' Mary Magdalene, in her intense and single-minded womanliness, is endeavouring to support the Blessed Virgin, watching her every movement with the sympathetic guardianship of love. Following this group is Mary the wife of Cleopas, and the Virgin's sister ; the former is looking back, with no thought but of her crucified Lord, while the latter with the horror of

that dread event revived by the distant glimpse of Calvary, buries her face in her hands, and, overpowered by her grief, bursts into a fresh agony of tears. Further down, a girl, carrying a water jar, looks round wonderingly, but with womanly sympathy, at the weary wayfarers. Below we see a triumphal arch set up by the Roman governors of the land, through which a mixed crowd is passing—Roman soldiers with their standards, citizens, and priests, and Jewish pilgrims of every nation, then assembled in Jerusalem for the Passover. By the groups of figures on the house-tops, watching the returning crowd, may be traced the principal street leading to the gate and the city walls, over which is seen Golgotha, surmounted by the three crosses and the hills beyond."

*The Resurrection Morn*, by Herbert Schmalz, is a companion work to "The Return from Calvary." "It seizes for illustration," says Dean Farrar, "the moment when the first gleam of new conviction thrilled, like an electric spark of joy, through the hearts of the Holy Women, whose passionate love for Jesus had made them linger latest by the cross, and now brought them, very early in the morning, to His tomb. They bore with them their precious spices to embalm the body which had been so sadly and hurriedly committed to the grave; and, knowing nothing of the 'watch' of Roman soldiers, or the seal of the Temple priesthood, as they, groped their way with sad and timid steps through the glimmering darkness, they had anxiously enquired among themselves, 'Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?' Mary of Magdala and Mary wife of Cleopas were foremost in the little devoted band; and after them came Salome and Joanna, and other women. But when they reached the sepulchre they found their difficulty solved for them in the most startling and glorious manner. The stone was already rolled away, and beside the open and empty tomb were two angels who said,—'Ye seek Jesus who was crucified. He is risen. He is not here."

At the right of the picture, as the spectator faces it, is the rock-hewn sepulchre, now empty of Him who could not be holden by death. The "very heavy" *golal*, or great round stone, which was used to close the square opening of the grave, has been rolled to the place where it is seen standing in the stonework groove which has been cut for it. Over the tomb in Aramaic letters is carved the inscription "The tomb of Joseph." Out of the rock, on the left of the aperture, grows a fig tree, which the spectator can, if he likes, symbolically connect with the story of the Fall of Man, since the Rabbis supposed that the fig was the forbidden fruit. Beside it grows a dark funereal cypress. On the foreground grow thorns and thistles, emblems of the curse which for man's sake had once been pronounced upon the earth. Just in front lie the spear and shield of one of the Roman soldiers, who has fled from his post in abject terror at the sight of the great Angel of the Resurrection, whose countenance was like lightning and his raiment white as snow. The time is the earliest promise of dawn, while its "grey secret" is lingering in the east. Hence the stars of an eastern night are still raining their "large and almost spiritual lustre" out of the luminous, deep blue sky, and the red lights are seen

gleaming in the distance from the guard-room of the Roman soldiers, which stands out amid the distant buildings of Jerusalem. But the chief light in the picture is derived from two bright angels, who stand on either side of the tomb, and of whom one with outstretched arms seems to be saying,—"Why seek ye the living among the dead?" The faces and forms of the Holy Women, and the scene around them are illuminated by the supernatural radiance which streams from the shining faces and glistening garments of these denizens of heaven. The two [angels] here painted are young men of noblest human presence, and are surrounded from head to foot by flashing aureoles. In the centre of the picture rises a colossal olive tree. On the giant bole of this tree are flung the shadows of the foremost women.

The picture is not meant to fall in with any special theory as to the site of the garden tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. The main indication as to the site of the Holy Sepulchre is given by the fact that, behind the olive tree, is seen the line of the road which leads to Damascus, on which Roman soldiers, some of the "watch," are seen hurriedly returning to the city.

But all other details in the picture are subsidiary to the group of women, to whom the vision and the message of the angels has just made known the secret of the ages. The three who occupy the centre of the picture are Mary Magdalene, the sister of the Virgin, and Salome, who carries under her left arm a basket which contains the linen and the spices. Mary of Magdala is rightly made the chief figure. She is a woman of great beauty and noble figure, clad in a white robe which reflects the light of the angelic vision. Her long tresses of ruddy gold stream over her shoulders. She has been the first fully to realise the meaning of those heavenly presences. Her eyes are shining with an ecstacy which she cannot express, and her half-open lips seem ready to break out into a cry of exultation. One hand is pressed against her beating heart; the other is outstretched towards her companions, as if to keep them back from treading too closely upon holy ground. In this figure is concentrated the main intensity of meaning which gives to the picture the title of "The Resurrection Morn"; for amid the tumult of multitudinous emotions which woke such varied echoes in the great fugue of the Easter tidings, it was "the woman who had been a sinner" to whom seems to have been vouchsafed the earliest and the fullest certainty that "the Lord is risen indeed," while to others the great news seemed like an idle tale. While the emotion of the Magdalene is the most intense, it is shared by the sister of the Virgin and Salome, and by two other women at the spectator's left. One of these, Joanna, is kneeling and clasping her head with both hands, as though to assure herself that this is indeed a waking vision; the other, Mary the wife of Cleopas, is drawing her veil over her face, and turning with a hurried gesture, as if to "go quickly and tell His disciples." Behind them comes a fifth, who, catching sight of the angels standing on either side of the uncovered tomb, has raised her arms in a gesture of astonishment.

Such are the chief features of this beautiful and solemn picture. The painter is not only an artist who has produced other striking works, but he has been a conscientious student of details, and has

lived for months in the Holy Land in order to gain the right local colouring, and not to offend by obvious lack of verisimilitude. He seems to have hit the right medium between vulgar realism and pure idealisation. The scenery, the vegetation, the figures, even the costumes, are those of Palestine ; but the painter has rightly aimed at the shadowing forth of an idea, rather than at the crude and impossible attempt to reproduce the mere externals of a scene.

*Rabboni !* by Herbert Schmalz. "I have been asked," observes Canon Holland, "to give a few words which may serve to recall to the mind of the spectator the mood or atmosphere in which this episode in the gospel story, so thoughtfully portrayed by the skill of the artist, may be fitly appreciated."

This picture shows us the first appearance of the risen Lord, no longer Jesus Rabboni, but Christ the King. Rabboni ! During the life of the Lord this had been the characteristic name of names, familiarly and affectionately used. "Mary," He had always said, and always she had answered in but one way, "Rabboni"—my Master. Rabboni ! It is these old loved days that she would welcome back again, as now once more she finds herself kneeling at His feet. The misery, the agony, had vanished like an evil dream ; the betrayal and judgment, the cross and burial, all are swept away as though they had never been. He is back ! How, she knows not. But there He stands ; the same and not another. There He stands, assured, steadfast, identical : "the Master," as of old. All will begin again as in the unforgotten days. So she thinks ; but she is wrong. Those days are gone. For it is not the old days that have returned, but a new day that has opened. He, indeed, still is what she had known Him to be in former days ; that He is—and forever will be—Jesus the man whom she had loved, who yet calls her by the habitual name. He is still her one and only master, but He is now much more –no Jewish Rabbi, but a world-wide King. He goes to take His great power and reign, and nothing must hold Him back from the new life, the new hope, the new work. Therefore He puts aside her homely salutation with the solemn words: "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." "Rabboni !" "Touch me not !" It is the moment of suspense—of transition. The former things have passed away. The new day has hardly dawned. Held between the two, we wait, with Mary, and wonder and learn."

C.H.H.

## MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday evening, December 4th, at the Free Library and Museum, the curator delivered a lantern illustrated address to about 40 girls from St. Alexander's School, Kirkdale. The subject was "Ants and their work." There is much in the economy and character of these insects worthy of admiration ; their unwearied industry and indomitable perseverance, the arduous and sincere exertions of every individual towards the common object, their regulated labour, the alacrity and zeal with which the over-burdened

are assisted, their care in observing the times and seasons, the judgment with which they avail themselves of favourable circumstances, and the evidence which even these minute creatures are enabled to offer of the effects producible by the co-operation of numbers in a good and useful aim. At the close of the address, the curator conducted the children through the Museum rooms, and commented, in passing, upon some of the more important objects.

* * *

On Thursday, December 18th, at the Free Library and Museum, the Curator delivered an address entitled "Nature's Fairyland as seen through the Microscope." There was a good attendance. The most ancient of all foraminifera appears to have led a stationary life at the sea bottom, sending out buds from the parent bit of jelly, each of which formed its own shell. In this way the ezoon built up monstrous masses, like reefs, which helped to form the oldest rocks. Since that time to the present moment Nature has never seen fit to do away with these invaluable labourers, though she has altered them. A good magnifying glass will show the modern hole-bearer in his exquisite little shell among the damp sand and seaweed of almost any seashore, for to this size he has now shrunk. A grain of sand from the coast of Sicily has been estimated to contain 6,500 of them, and one ounce of sand from New Jersey was calculated to contain 38,400 shells. As long as they are alive the foraminifera float near the surface of the waves, and when dying they sink down to the ocean bed. Here they form a deposit, which, when dried, closely resembles the substance we call chalk, seeming to point out that once the dry chalky downs lay submerged and were afterwards upheaved. Other lowly but significant forms of marine life were also described, and a number of choice slides was passed through the lantern.

* * *

On Thursday, January 29th, at the Free Library and Museum, the Curator delivered an address entitled "Glass and its story." There was a good attendance. Specimens of Egyptian glass are in existence which can be dated back to about 2,400 B.C. ; in Egyptian sculptures of 4,000 B.C., glass bottles are undoubtedly represented ; and among the bas-reliefs of Beni Hassan, about 2,000 B.C., various operations of glass-blowing are portrayed. In historical Egyptian, Phœnician, and Roman antiquity, glass was in familiar use. Though well known to the Greeks, glass was in less common use among them owing to the perfection of their ceramic ware. In Europe the most artistic manufactures of glass have been, since the middle ages, those of Venice, characterised by great elegance of form and lightness and thinness of substance, and those of Bohemia, especially notable not only for grace and form, but for enamelling, cutting, and engraved decoration. The modern processes of glass manufacture were also described. A series of choice lantern slides was used in illustration.

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The Museum is open on Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m, and on other week days from 9 a.m. to dusk.

# Summaries of Important Educational Papers

## No. 3

## The Earlier History of the Technical High Schools in Germany

by Mr. A. E. Twentyman

Of the Board of Education Department of Special Inquiries and Reports.

[In Special Reports on Educational Subjects.—Volume IX.]

The greatest achievement in the field of educational organisation in Germany, during the last century, has been the erection of the Technical High School. From a school of humble origin on the borderland of elementary education, it has become the equal, and to some extent the rival, of the University.

The idea of Technical Instruction has always been existent. Among early reformers who tried to find some more suitable training than that of the classical schools for boys destined for practical callings, were Semler, who founded a school at Halle in 1705; and Pastor Herker, who opened a *Realschule* in Berlin in 1747. Of a higher grade were the Collegium Carolinum, founded in 1745 at Brunswick, by Abbot Jerusalem; and new studies brought in by Beckmann and Gmelin at the University of Göttingen, a few years later. The founder of the Collegium Carolinum wrote "Those who benefit the world through the wide dealings of commerce, who bring useful contrivances for the advantage of trade, for the improvement of natural products, for the increase of trade and agriculture, who follow mechanical arts—these form an equally important part of the community as the men of learning. And yet, amid all the sums of money devoted to schools and academies, they have received little or no attention."

The storm and stress of the revolutionary wars were greatly felt in Germany, but by the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena, hopes of a lasting peace arose, and industrial questions came everywhere to the front. The cry for technical education came from two quarters. The State which required trained officers for its industrial undertakings and the non-official classes who were disturbed by the industrial supremacy of England. Prejudice and ignorance at home hindered the work of the reformers. An anonymous writer of this time urged

that "among the weapons which are irresistible in this economic warfare, the spread of knowledge holds the first place, and all outlay for this purpose is a good investment which *must* be remunerative. Money, as a rule, follows knowledge, and avoids ignorance and stubborn stupidity. . . . England suffers continuously, small but numerous defeats, which it cannot avert if we are but persistent. To attain this end, the most exquisite means, is a wealth of knowledge. . . . . We have all looked on idly while England gathered strength. She now enjoys the fruit of her labours, which will not be lessened or taste less sweet on account of our envy. Nothing remains for us but to win these fruits, and nothing can stop us as soon as we have learnt to sow the seed, and reap the harvest. This seed is nothing more than the preparation of knowledge, and this we must scatter with no sparing hand.

Nebenius—a prominent statesman of Baden—advocated the duty of the State to provide opportunities for technical training. He it was who founded the *Polytechnische Schulen*. The history of these institutions falls into three periods.

I. The period of foundation—(1800-1835).
II. The period of adjustment—(1835-1875).
III. The period of development.

The Technical High School at Charlottenburg was formed from the fusion in 1879 of the Bauakademie (Building School), and the Gerwerbeschule (Artisan School). The first of these institutions was founded in 1799, chiefly for purposes of state, the latter appears to be the successor of the *Technische Schule* founded to meet the needs of the industrial classes in 1821. Other schools established in the first period with their dates of establishment are—Prague (1806), Vienna (1815), Darmstadt Realschule (1822), Karlsruhe (1825), Munich (1827), Nürnberg (1829), Augsburg (1833), Dresden (1828), Stuttgart Technical Classes (1829), Cassel (1830), Hanover (1831), Brunswick, the re-organised Collegium Carolinum (1835). Aachen (1870) stands apart, and began with a much more complete equipment.

The names by which these early schools were known are no index to their character. There was much diversity of organisation at first. It was not realised at once that there are at least two distinct grades of technical instruction. At the "Technische Schule" at Berlin it was originally proposed to instruct manufacturers, and those who were little more than artisans, in one course of instruction. Rektor Prechtl at Vienna, proposed to mete out the same scientific instruction to manufacturers and foremen alike. Separation was strongly urged by Nebenius, who maintained that it was impossible to base the higher technical schools on the lower. He re-organised the school at Karlsruhe, being convinced that the higher must precede the lower, if it were only for the purpose of securing a proper supply of teachers for the latter.

The steady pursuit of science has created the High Schools and given them their present position and influence. This was the aim of the leaders during the period of transformation. With each extension

of industry the scope of the schools was widened. It is hardly possible to give a general account of this change and expansion, but on the whole, progress was towards establishing an identity of type ; and the ideal—the University. There were certain common features of administration, organisation, curriculum, and conditions of admittance. The Administration was in close relation to a State department, and the regular staff exercised certain delegated powers of management. At the present day, each institution has its own constitution. In most cases the administration is entrusted to a small council presided over by the Rektor, and under the care of the Kultusministerium, a department of State. As to organisation, at first all pupils followed the same course and the discipline was that of a school. Time was devoted to the practice of repetition of lessons. Specialisation into "Fachschule" followed,—during the forties. Below the Fachschulen was a general class for new students. This was essential by reason of the slight development of secondary schools at that period. These preparatory classes have now disappeared, and now the Technical High School is divided on the lines of University faculties into "Fachabtheilung." Set courses have now been abandoned in favour of free choice of studies, but recommended courses are issued by authority. The students in one department can attend lectures on cognate subjects in another.

In the beginning, the course of studies was the same for all pupils, and in some schools much time was spent in the workshops. This practice was gradually abandoned ; it was felt that it was not the function of the school to supply industrial experience under artificial conditions. The workshops now serve a different purpose, viz.:—to illustrate the theoretical instruction. Practical exercises have been greatly increased, and formal lectures curtailed. The increase in the number of subjects taught, and courses offered, has been immense. At Hanover there are now 203 courses of lectures or practical exercises.

In 1799, the Building School of Berlin admitted pupils at 14 years of age, provided they could write and spell, had some knowledge of the elements of Latin and French, and understood the first four rules of arithmetic. The Gerwerbeschule admitted from the age of twelve, and required no foreign language. The Dresden school specified only that the pupil must be fourteen. As preparatory courses were curtailed the age of admission went up. By the middle of the century it was usually 17. Now there is no age limit, and no entrance examination, but a leaving certificate from one of the three types of secondary school with nine classes is required of candidates for State employment, and proof of having reached the top class from others.

"The school which, with its scanty buildings, and small endowments, with its narrow and elementary curriculum, sought to equip both leader and follower, at the same time has developed into an institution with ample buildings and large funds at its disposal, with a curriculum limited in its upper range only by the bounds of human knowledge, while the existence of a standardised system of secondary education has placed it in a position to require from its students on

their entrance, such a measure of general education as enables them to take up directly the work of their scientific training. The simple school, with its rigid discipline and paternal government, has become an institution of University rank, in full enjoyment of the traditional privileges of self-government."

An appendix is furnished to the paper giving details of the curriculum of different schools, at different dates. From this we gather that the Bauakademie had 18 courses in 1799, and the Technische Schule 8 in 1821, while the Charlottenburg school formed by their union in 1879, has now 281 courses in 6 departments, with 38 regular professors, 44 salaried teachers, and 58 occasional lecturers. Some idea of the growth of the Karlsruhe school may be gained from the fact that 11 subjects are named in 1826, as taught there, that in 1847 there were 84, and in 1860 133 courses of instruction.

J.J.O.

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## SOCIAL UNION NOTES

The members of the Students' Social Union and their friends spent a very pleasant evening on Friday, January 2nd, at the Municipal Technical School. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Councillor Short presided, and during the evening the Chairman (Mr. Alderman J. J. Mack) and other members of the Technical Instruction Committee paid a visit to the gathering.

A capital musical programme was given by the Choral Society, led by their genial conductor, Mr. J. W. Marshall.

A Whist Drive and Ping-Pong Tournament provided a fund of excitement and mirth, and a considerable feature of the evening was the representation of Tableaux Vivants, under the skilful direction of the Misses Gill and Miss Milles.

Prior to the first living picture being shown, Miss L. Gill gave an artistic rendering of the Pianoforte Solo "Killarney," which was well received. Miss Taylor followed with F. Brenan's "The Flight of Ages." A Violin Solo, "The Broken Melody," gave full scope for delicate treatment, and the executant, Mr. S. Wright, did not disappoint his hearers. Mr. Spicer sang "The Shade of the Palm," and Miss Heasley and Mrs. Mayor, that well-known duet by Offenbach, "In the dusk of the twilight."

The various characters in the Tableaux were admirably assumed and the poses were excellent. The following ladies and gentlemen helped to provide this portion of the entertainment :—The Misses Gill, Allen, Bradley, Hean, J. Hean, Heasley, A. & E. Pritchard, Dumbell, Milles, L. Gill, Randall, and Q. Heasley, Mrs. Mayor, Messrs. Outram, Forrest, G. Marshall, Hague, Spicer, Heasley, West, Colquhoun, J. W. Marshall and Gill.

Mr. Pugh, a local humorist, was greatly appreciated during the evening.

The second part of the evening's entertainment opened with a Piano and Violin Duet by Mr. and Miss Wright, consisting of a capital selection of airs from "Toreador." Mrs Mayor gave "The Children's Home" with considerable feeling. Mr. J. W. Marshall rendered with fine effect and declamation "The Star of the Desert." Miss Taylor's second contribution was "The Cuckoo in the Orchard," and this was deservedly encored. The Quartette, "The Broken Pitcher," by Miss Heasley, Mrs. Mayor, Messrs. Taylor and Marshall, was the last musical item by the Choral Society. The parts were well balanced, and the piece in its entirety had a flattering reception from the audience.

Mr. and Miss Wright played selections of music between the different Tableaux.

At intervals games were going on in the Assembly Hall under the management of Mr. G. W. Colquhoun.

The Whist Drive was under the superintendence of Miss Forrest and Mr. D. S. Jones, and Mr. H. E. Bentley was responsible for the success of the Ping-Pong Tournament.

Refreshments were served during the evening in the Elementary Art Room and in one of the class-rooms.

At the close of the evening, Mr. Councillor Short distributed the prizes to the winners of the Ping-pong Tournament and Whist Drive as under :—

Ping-pong Tournament—

Ladies, 1—Miss L. Cavanagh.
,, 2—Miss A. Pritchard.
Gentlemen, 1—Mr. J. A. Berrie.
,, 2—Mr. W. H. Kerruish.

Whist Drive—

Ladies, 1—Mrs. Fairfield.
,, 2—Mrs. Postlethwaite.
Gentlemen, 1—Mr. Morgan.
,, 2—Mr. D. S. Jones.

Mr. Alderman Wild and Mr. Councillor Pearson very kindly lent Ping-pong tables for the Tournament

The Director of Technical Instruction was present, and assisted to make the evening enjoyable.

Thanks to the artistes brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Another social evening is being arranged for Saturday, April 18th. Tickets, 9d. and 1s. each.

R.D.

## THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

The membership of this section continues steadily to increase, and the enthusiasm of the members is as great as in previous sessions. At present we have in practice some examples of high-class music ranging from part songs by Pinsuti and Schumann, to operatic choruses by Amber, Cowen and Meyerbeer. Our fortnightly practices are looked forward to with considerable pleasure by our members, and the real hard work of mastering the new selections is entered upon with zest. We heartily welcome any students able to read music who desire to join us, and we are confident they will enjoy the meeting in like proportion to ourselves.

On December 29th, 1902, we held our Annual "At Home," in the Masonic Hall, Merton Road, and as on the occasion of our first, our friends and members made the gathering a marked success, over 80 being present. Dancing began at 7-30 and continued right merrily until midnight to the strains of a well appointed string band. Our lady members are to be congratulated upon the tasteful manner in which they decorated the room, and from the many pleasing remarks made upon their ornamentation, their efforts were fully appreciated.

The refreshments met with the full approbation of the company, and everything was so thoroughly social, that when the end of the programme was reached, universal regret was expressed at the termination of so pleasant an evening. We may congratulate ourselves that our second "At Home" served to enhance our reputation for being able not only to work well, but also to enter thoroughly into social enjoyments.

J. W. M.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

Mr. J. H. Sinclair will complete his period as Derby Scholar next June. A competition for the Derby Scholarship will therefore be held in May.

Mr. F. L. Gorse will also complete his two years as Owen Owen Scholar at the Chamber of Commerce School at the same time, and the competition for that Scholarship is open at the same time.

Mr. James Webster, J.P., has very kindly promised £25 towards a new Scholarship ; we hope to give particulars later.

The popular teacher of our French classes, Mr. A. R. Book, has been re-appointed for the fifth time in succession Assistant Examiner to the Central Welsh Board of Education.

## The Beginnings of "Bradshaw's Railway Guide"

A copy of "Bradshaw's Railway Companion," the humble small pioneer of the modern "Bradshaw's Railway Guide," has recently been placed in the hands of the Librarian, and a description of the "small pioneer" may prove of interest to readers of these pages.

Its title page reads as follows:—"Bradshaw's Railway Companion, containing the times of departure, fares, etc., of the railways in England, and also hackney coach fares from the principal railway stations, illustrated with maps of the country through which the railways pass, and plans of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester. Price one shilling. Manchester: Printed and published by Bradshaw and Blacklock, 27, Brown Street; and sold by Charles Tilt, Fleet Street, London, and all booksellers and railway companies, 1840." The size is $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and may be described as of 35 leaves, including plans, maps, and one set of sections; bound in purple cloth, with "Bradshaw's Railway Companion. Price 1s.," in green relief on a gold ground, on side.

It may here be remarked that the foregoing was not the first time-table issued by George Bradshaw, map engraver and Quaker. His initial productions appeared in two forms—one for the Liverpool and Manchester district, and one for London and the Birmingham district. To some extent the two overlap each other; the issues bear the dates respectively of October 19th and 25th, 1839. These may be regarded as the earliest form of Bradshaw. The next issue was the "Companion" of January, 1840, already referred to, into which the aforementioned time-tables were fused. The familiar monthly "Bradshaw's General Railway and Steam Navigation Guide" made its first appearance in December, 1841, and consisted of about 38 pages. Contrast with this the time-table issued for the present month, which exceeds a thousand pages, and is sold for 6d.

Quite as characteristic as the growth of the "Guide" are the changes which have taken place in railway habits and customs. At this date (1841) trains were described as "first-class," "second-class," "mixed," "fast," and "mail." Stations, too, were classified as "first-class or otherwise," certain trains calling only at "first class stations." On the London and Birmingham Railway there was a curious method in practice of classifying the fares, which seemed to be regulated by the number of persons in a compartment, and varied according as it was day or night. Thus the charge from London to Birmingham by first-class was 32s. 6d., but if four travelled inside by day, or six by night, it was reduced to 30s.; if six travelled inside by day, the second-class carriage was charged 25s., "closed by night," but 20s. "open by day." Very little account indeed was taken of the

"waggon" or "open carriages," companies in these times seeming to hold the third-class passenger in horror. To-day, however, he looms large on the railway horizon, and is regarded as an important factor in the making of dividends. We find also allusions to what were called "glass coaches." The tickets were described as "check tickets" or "passes," and this important caution is laid down, that "the check ticket given to the passenger on payment of his fare will be demanded from him at the station next before his arrival at London or Birmingham, and if not then produced he will be liable to have the fare again demanded." Further, "no smoking is allowed at the stations or in the company's carriages."

Some of the railway phrases then in use were rather inexpressive, and have since given place to much more striking forms. Places were "booked," as in the way-bill of a coach, and you were asked the place to which you were "destined," the place itself being your "destination." The carriages were always described as the "coaches," while "voyagers" "rode" in their "coaches." As to the luggage, "passengers are especially recommended to have their names and address or destination legibly written on each part of their luggage," when it will be placed on the top of the "coach" in which they "ride." If the passenger be "destined for Manchester or Liverpool, and has booked his place through, his luggage will be placed on the Liverpool or Manchester coach, and will not be disturbed until it reaches its destination."

The following direction as to infants is possessed of an odd significance :—"Children in arms, unable to walk, are free of charge." The seats appear to have been numbered, as it was ordained that "a passenger may claim the seat corresponding to the number on his ticket, and when not numbered he may take any seat not previously occupied." As to "tips," the companies were particularly severe. "No gratuity, under any circumstances, is allowed to be taken by any servant of the company." It is well known that in these early days a railway journey was not regarded as an unmixed blessing, and the companies seem to have tried to allay apprehensions by directions of a minute and soothing character, such as "Preserve your ticket until called for by the company's servant." Nowadays, by a sort of instinct, nothing is so jealously guarded as the railway ticket. In 1844 we find the companies consulting the religious sentiment of their patrons, for it is set down that : "On Sundays the trains cease running from ten three-quarters until one, being the hours of divine service." Dogs were to be "conveyed in a proper vehicle," while "gentlemen riding in their own carriages" were charged second-class fares. Post-horses were kept "in readiness" at the principal stations of the great railways, such as London, Birmingham, Bristol, etc., and on due notice given would be sent to bring carriages from any part of London at the general charge of ten shillings. The companies, as will have been observed, invariably use "ride" as their favourite technical word for "travel," but this unfortunate expression was reduced to the point of absurdity when they fixed a special tariff for "servants and grooms riding with their horses."

Upwards of 60 years have passed since the inception of "Bradshaw's Guide," and with every year it has, like Mr. Stiggins, continued "a-swellin' wisibly." The publication in question has developed into a vast enterprise, which entails an incessant strain upon the resourcefulness of its projectors, not the least being the difficulty, in the face of ever-increasing material to keep the whole within measurable bounds. Constant changes are taking place in the hours and places, and these have to be introduced often at the last moment. The type is perhaps the most crowded of any known type, yet it has also to be made clear and sharp. The paper must be thin and light, yet it must not be transparent, or the lettering will be seen through it. There are besides innumerable intellectual jugglings in the way of abstraction and simplification, so as to render the intricate complications of crossing or "joining" trains clear and intelligible. Perplexing as all this is to the uninitiated, the practised hand soon learns the key, and will thread his way readily through the maze; nay, by a little study will be rewarded by discovering extraordinary facilities for his movements, short cuts, and gratifying solutions of difficulties, which will save him both time and money.

C.H.H.

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Think, what books may be to you for instructiveness. They will throw open to you the gates of nature, and science shall be to you a beneficent archangel to teach you about the beauty, the wonder, and the power of the works of the Lord: about the sun and moon and stars; the refreshing glorious sea, with the ebb and flow of its tide; "the trees of the Lord which are full of sap, even the cedars of Lebanus which he hath planted," the thunder and lightning; the rainbow and mirage; the rain and snow; the dew and hoarfrost; the pressure, buoyancy, and elasticity of the bright invisible air. There is all history open to you, with its powerful and thrilling interest, "a divine book of revelation, of which the inspired texts are great men." There is all biography, to re-inspire your failing faith in human nature, and to nourish you with the *viaticum* of good examples, by showing you how the noblest men have lived. Would you learn fortitude amid hurricanes of calamity and tornadoes of slander? Read the lives of Origen and of Milton. Would you learn the might and majesty of self-sacrifice? Read of Francis of Assisi, and Francis Xavier. Would you learn how "the high desire that others may be blessed savours of heaven?" Read of John Howard, and Elizabeth Fry, and Father Damien. And if you would turn from these more solemn lessons, poetry may uplift you on her wings, and scatter your path with gleams of Paradise. And thus by their aid you need never be alone, for you will always be able to commune with your own pure soul, and to find in your own memory and imagination a glowing picture gallery of all that is great in conduct and pure in thought. Thus, then

> From history's scroll the splendour streams,
> From science leaps the living ray:
> Flashed from the poet's glowing dreams
> The opal fires of fancy play.

*DEAN FARRAR.*

# RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

## LENDING DEPARTMENT

*Books marked with an asterisk (*) are suitable for children.*

Alden (W.L.) Drewitt's dream ... ... ... ... ... 17082
" Alexander (*Mrs.*) " *Mrs. A. Hector.* Stronger than love 17083
Anderson (*Sir* R.) The Bible and modern criticism. 1902 ... 15359
Atlantic Monthly. 1902 .. ... ... ... ... ... 19222

Barr (R.) A prince of good fellows ... ... ... ... 17084
Barrie (J.M.) The little white bird ... ... ... ... 17085
Barrows (J.H.) Henry Ward Beecher. 1893 ... ... ... 15107
Besant (*Sir* W.) No other way ... ... .. ... ... 17086
Blackwood's Magazine. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... 19188
" Boldrewood (Rolf.) " *T. A. Browne.* The ghost camp ... 17087
Boothby (G.) The kidnapped president ... ... ... ... 17088
Boulger (D.C.) The life of Sir Stamford Raffles. 1899 .. 15101
Boulger (G.S.) Wood : the natural history and industrial applications of the timbers of commerce. 1902 ... ... 13862
Brierley (J.) Ourselves and the Universe : studies in life and religion. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... .. 15344
Broughton (R.) Lavinia ... .. ... ... ... ... 17089
Bullen (F.T.) A whaleman's wife ... ... ... ... 17090
Burton (J. Bloundelle-) The fate of Valsec ... ... ... 17091

Century Magazine. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19230
Chamber's Journal. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19241
Champion de Crespigny (*Mrs.* P.) From behind the arras ... 17092
Cholmondeley (M.) Moth and rust, etc.... ... ... ... 17080
Cobban (J.M.) The last alive ... ... ... ... ... 17093
" Connor (Ralph) " *C. W. Gordon.* Glengarry days... ... 17139
Cook (*Mrs.* E. T.) Highways and byways in London. 1902 15877
Cornhill Magazine. 1902 ... ... .. .. ... ... 19186
Couch (A. T. Quiller-) " *Q.*" The white wolf, and other fireside tales... ... .. .. .. ... ... ... 17094
Crawford (F.M.) Cecilia : a story of modern Rome ... ... 17095
Crockett (S.R.) Flower-o'-the-corn ... ... .. .. 17096
Cymru. 1902... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19226

Davidson (A.B.) Biblical and literary essays. 1902 .. ... 15345
Delannoy (B.) Between the lines... ... ... ... ... 17137
Denney (J.) The death of Christ : its place and interpretation in the New Testament. 1902 ... ... ... ... 15358
Douglas (G.) The house with the green shutters ... ... 17141
Doyle (*Sir* A. C.) The great Boer War. 1902. *Complete Edition* 15750

Farjeon (B. L.) An island pearl ... ... ... ... ... 17138
Feilden's Magazine. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... 13853
Fowler (E. T.) Fuel of fire ... ... ... ... ... 17097
"Francis (M.E.)" *Mrs. F. Blundell.* The Manor Farm ... 17098

Gallon (T.) The man who knew better ... ... ... ... 17099
— The mystery of John Peppercorn ... ... ... 17100
Garland (H.) The captain of the Gray-Horse Troop ... ... 17101
Gentleman's Magazine. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... 19215
Gerard (D.) *Madame L. de Longgarde.* Holy matrimony ... 17102
*Gilliat (E.) God save King Alfred ... .. ... ... 17103
Good Words. 1902... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19240
*Green (E. Everett-) My Lady Joanna ... ... ... ... 17104

Haldane (R. B.) Education and Empire (Addresses). 1902. . 15867
Harper's Magazine. 1902 ... .. .. ... ... ... 19184
*Henty (G. A.) In the hands of the cave-dwellers ... 17105, 17106
*— The treasure of the Incas ... ... ... ... 17107, 17108
*— With Kitchener in the Soudan ... ... ... 17109, 17110
*— With the British legion : a story of the Carlist wars 17111, 17112
Hewlett (M.) Little novels of Italy ... .. ... ... 17075
Hocking (S.K.) The wizard's light ... ... ... ... 17113
"Hope (Anthony)" *A. H. Hawkins.* The intrusions of Peggy 17114
— Simon Dale ... ... ... ... .. ... ... 3967

Jacobs (W.W.) The lady of the barge ... ... ... ... 17115
James (G. P. R.) Arrah Neil ; or, times of old .. ... 11759
— Attila ; or, the Huns ... .. ... ... ... ... 11760
— The castle of Ehrenstein ... .... .. ... .. 11764
— Leonora d'Orco ; or, the times of Cæsar Borgia ... .. 11783
— The man at arms ; or, St. Bartholomew's Eve ... .. 11786
— The old dominion ; or, a tale of Virginia ... ... ... 11791
— Richelieu ; or, a tale of France ... ... ... ... 11796
— Rose d'Albret ; or, the Leaguers ... ... ... ... 11797
— The woodman ; or, Bosworth Field ... ... ... ... 11799
Jerome (J.K.) Paul Kelver ... .... ... .. ... 17116

Kingston (W. Beatty-) Men, cities, and events. 1895 ... 15103
*Kipling (R.) Just so stories for little children... ... 17076, 17077
Kropotkin (P.) Mutual aid : a factor of evolution. 1902 ... 3170
Kruger (P.) Memoirs. 2v. 1902 ... ... ... ... 15096

Landor (A. H. Savage-) Across coveted lands ; or, a journey from Flushing to Calcutta, overland. 2v. 1902 .. ... 15881
*Lang (A.) *Ed.* The book of romance ... ... ... 17078, 17079

Lanteri (E.) Modelling : a guide for teachers and students. 1902. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 13093
Leaning (J.) Quantity surveying. 1900 ... ... ... 13864
Le Queux (W.) The unnamed : a romance of modern Italy ... 17117
" Linesman." The mechanism of war. 1902. ... ... ... 19238
Lyall (D.) The bells of Portknockie ... ... ... ... 17118

McCarthy (J.) The reign of Queen Anne. 2v. 1902 ... 15873
McCarthy (J. H.) If I were king... ... ... ... ... 17119
McCarthy (M. J. F.) Priests and people in Ireland. 1902 ... 15872
Mason (A. E. W.) The four feathers ... ... ... ... 17120
Matheson (G.) The representative men of the Bible. 1902... 15341
*Molesworth (*Mrs.*) Peterkin ... ... ... ... ... 17121
*Music Scores—*
Stuart (L.) The silver slipper. (*Extravaganza*) ... ... 12874

Neilson (R. M.) The steam turbine 1902 ... ... ... 13861
Newbolt (H.) Froissart in Britain. 1902 ... ... ... 15880
Oppenheim (E. P.) A millionaire of yesterday... ... ... 17140
"Ouida" *L. de la Ramé.* Strathmore ... ... ... ... 17143

Page (J.) Samuel Crowther : the slave boy who became bishop of the Niger. N. D. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 15100
Parker (*Sir* G.) Donovan Pasha, and Some people of Egypt... 17122
Parker (J.) Christian profiles in a pagan mirror. 1898 .. 15343
Perry (J.) England's neglect of science. 1900... .. ... 13451
Pearson's Magazine. 1900 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19100
Pemberton (M.) The house under the sea ... ... ... 17123
Phillpotts (E.) The river ... ... ... ... ... .. 17124
Poole (S. Lane-) Cairo. 1898 ... .. ... ... ... 15878
Prichard (H. H.) Through the heart of Patagonia. 1902 ... 15875

" Rita." *Mrs. W. D. Humphreys.* The lie circumspect ... 17125

Snaith (J. C.) The wayfarers .. ... ... ... . 17126
Speight (H.) Upper Wharfedale. 1900... ... ... ... 15883
Stalker (J.) The seven cardinal virtues. 1902... ... ... 15360
Steuart (J. A.) A son of Gad ... ... ... ... ... 17127
Stoker (B.) The mystery of the sea ... ... ... ... 17128
Strand Magazine. 1902 ... ... ... .. ... 19190
Sunday Magazine. 1902 ... .. ... ... ... ... 19239

Tarver (J. C.) Tiberius the tyrant. 1902 ... ... ... 15106
Temple Bar. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19213
Traethodydd. 1902... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19242
Traill (H. D.) Lord Cromer. 1897 ... ... ... ... 15102
Turley (C.) Godfrey Martin, schoolboy... ... ... ... 17142
" Twain (Mark)" *S. L. Clemens.* A double barrelled detective story ... ... ... .. ... ... ... .. 17129
Tynan (K.) *Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.* A king's woman ... .. 17130
— Love of sisters ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17131

Wagner (L.) Manners, customs, and observances. 1894 ... 15879
Wells (H. G.) The sea lady ... ... ... ... ... 17132
Weyman (S. J.) In kings' byways : short stories ... ... 17133
White (S. E.) The blazed trail ... ... ... .. .. 17134
Wilson (A.J.E.) A speckled bird ... .. .. ... 17135
" Winter (John Strange) " *Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.* Uncle Charles ... .. ... ... ... ... ... ... 17136

" Yorke (Curtis) " *Mrs. S. R. Lee.* A memory incarnate ... 17081
Young (T. M.) The American cotton industry. 1902 . . 13863
Young Man. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19199

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Think, what books may be to you for companionship. What excuse is there for the poorest to seek for companions among the blighted groups which hang about the doors of the gin palace, or the low haunts, where pleasure forages for death ? No companions ! Why, if you will, the noblest of all societies will welcome you ; kings will utter to you their best thoughts, and saints sit beside you like brothers. Is it nothing that at the turning of a page you may find the best and greatest of men eager to talk to you : Dante to show you his awful vision of judgment and of beatitude, Milton to unroll his organ-music, Shakespeare to admit you into unimaginable realms of fame ; orators ready to pour forth for you their most splendid periods ; poets with their garlands and singing robes about them ! The noblest companions—these mighty spirits—will have none of the malice or arrogance or weakness of the living. We may realise from them that the communion of saints is a communion not only with the living, but with the mightier and more unnumbered dead.

My never failing friends are they,
With whom I converse night and day.

*DEAN FARRAR.*

# Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 22 JUNE. 1903

## Notes on Books, New and Old

*The Grey Wig*, by Mr. I. Zangwill, is very characteristic of the author. It is small beer, excellently chronicled. Mr. Zangwill seems to delight in pitching every story in a minor key, but there is no disputing the excellence of much of the book. The self restraint is so admirable, the sympathy with the weak and unfortunate is so marked.

* * *

In *A Popular History of the Free Churches*, Mr. C. S. Horne tells with enthusiasm and with real literary ability the story of the pioneers of Dissent. His wide historical knowledge and fine sense of proportion have enabled him to perform a difficult task in an entirely satisfactory way.

* * *

Rita's new novel *Souls* is far from representing the seriousness of its title. It is an exceedingly brilliant, if somewhat sarcastic, satire on the follies and vices of a certain "set" of Society—the set who, to use the author's words in her dedication, "know so much that is useless and do so little that is useful."

* * *

With the issue of the Latin Works, Mr. G. C. Macaulay's scholarly edition of *The Works of John Gower* is now complete. The text is supplied with a commentary judiciously brief, the notes in which touch helpfully on such critical and grammatical difficulties as are likely to puzzle a latter-day student of this Latinity of the Middle Ages. The importance of the poems as documents of the intellectual state of past times cannot be over-estimated. Their poetic value and their merits as Latin composition have never been ranked high; yet their curious interest for students of mediæval England will always keep them from falling into oblivion, and it must prove matter of congratulation to scholars that they now have appeared in a book of which the editorial learning justifies its resemblance in externals to the Oxford Chaucer.

*Electrical Installations*, by R. Kennedy, is a practical book for wiring contractors, electrical engineering contractors, foremen and others engaged in the installation of electric light, electric transmission of power, and in charge of dynamos, motors, lamps, accumulators, and other electrical plant. If anyone wishes to acquire a full knowledge of electrical science, the pages of this work would afford him ample opportunity of doing so.

* * *

It is seventeen years since Mr. C. Booth began his portrayal of *Life and Labour of the People in London*, and the number of volumes produced will exactly equal that of the years spent upon the work. In the seven volumes of the third and final series, which are now published for the first time, an account of organised religious effort in all its forms occupies the largest place, but Mr. Booth has tried to measure the value of other social and philanthropic influences, and also those that come under the heads of Local Government and Police. Preceding each chapter is a sketch map of the parishes dealt with, and the work is further illustrated with twenty large scale maps, in which each street is coloured according to the social condition of the inhabitants. The seventh volume reviews the general questions raised, and presents a picture of religious work in London as a whole, a chapter or section being devoted to each important denomination or philanthropic movement.

* * *

Among the writers who occupy a deservedly reputable position in giving a vivid presentment of the troublous times of Charles I. and the subsequent Protectorate is Miss D. G. McChesney, the author of *Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse*. Readers of historical stories will find in this book fresh evidence of the writer's skill in the mingling of fact and fiction. Many passages of the romance are worthy of quotation as specimens of vigorous diction did space permit.

* * *

The warmth of Eastern colouring would seem particularly appropriate to the display of Mr. H. R. Haggard's powers as a novelist, and it is interesting to note the experienced skill with which he has turned every aspect of his subject to advantageous account. Several of his scenes are exceedingly picturesque, and by the richness of his imagery and brilliant word-painting he succeeds in vividly reproducing the events before the reader's eye. The scriptural foundation he has taken for his story is in itself impressive, and it certainly loses nothing by his method of treatment. The figures of Miriam, Benoni, Marcus the Roman, and the faithful Nehushta, only to mention a few of the characters, loom large in the narrative, and the interest artistically quickens towards the close, when Miriam, known as the *Pearl Maiden*, after taking part in the Triumph of Vespasian, is put up for auction.

In *Can Telepathy Explain?* Dr. M. J. Savage discusses problems that have vexed intelligent minds probably to a greater extent than any others, saving those of the religious life. He states a great number of well-authenticated instances of apparently spiritualistic revelation or communication. His discussion is frank and fearless.

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In *The Banner of Blue*, Mr. S. R. Crockett still maintains his high level of imagination and sound workmanship. The work has much of the graciousness and freshness which characterised "The Lilac Sunbonnet" and "Lad's Love." The womenfolk are charming.

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## MUSEUM NOTES

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 25th and 26th, at the Museum, the curator delivered an address, entitled "Who's who at the Zoo; or, Animals and their ways." There was a good attendance. The zoological Society of London was first instituted in 1826, and the gardens opened to the public in 1828, "for the advancement of zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of the animal kingdom alive or in a state of preservation." It is a question whether even the most sanguine of its founders ever contemplated the society attaining the popularity it has done, or that it would ever exhibit specimens of such rare and curious animals as have been, or are now to be found in its care. The gardens are constantly receiving presents of specimens, some of them being very fine, but the rare animals have generally to be purchased, and some of them are expensive. Thus we learn that a rhinoceros cost £1,250; three giraffes cost altogether nearly £2,400; and elephant and calf have been bought for £500. The first hippopotamus which was such an attraction in 1857, although a gift, cost nearly £1,000 for transport. Lions and tigers have cost the society between £150 and £200 a piece. Some birds are very expensive, viz.:—a pair of black-necked swans cost £80; and rare pigeons or ducks may cost anywhere between £5 and £25 each. Prices are by no means steady even in the animal market and appear to fluctuate considerably. The address was rendered additionally attractive by a number of choice lantern slides illustrative of animal celebrities at the Zoo.

On Thursday evening, March 26th, at the Museum, the Curator delivered a lantern illustrated address, entitled "The Age of Ice." There was a good attendance. The study of the fossils contained in the rocks proves that not only have the land and sea undergone vast changes, but that great changes have also taken place in the climate of most and probably of all countries. Thus, in Greenland, Spitzbergen, etc., where the cold now forbids the growth of the smallest tree, abundant remains of poplars, beeches, oaks, etc., occur as fossils in the Miocene rocks. In the same beds in England, Switzerland and Germany, the fossil remains of plants which now live only in tropical or sub-tropical countries are found. Moreover, these districts, which once enjoyed a tropical climate, have also had a period of intense cold, and were covered with ice and snow. This was during the last Glacial Period, which happened at the close of the Tertiary Age. Scattered over Britain, Northern Europe, and North America, in some places 200 feet thick, are the materials known as "drift" or "glacial clay." All these deposits were formed under a mighty ice-sheet which radiated from the North Pole, filled up the German Ocean and Baltic Sea, and buried the Orkneys and Shetlands from sight. At first the glaciers were probably distinct, but as the climate got colder the glaciers met and formed one mighty sheet of ice.

* * *

On April 1st the Board of Education deposited the following exhibits from the South Kensington Museum, at the local Museum for a limited period :—English porcelain, 37 examples ; ivories and fictile ivories, 53 examples ; electrotypes of the Hildesheim treasure, 30 examples ; glass, 28 examples ; jewellery, 66 examples ; six oil paintings ; lace, six frames ; large photographs of Lincoln Cathedral, and the cloister of the Basilica of St. Paul, Rome ; illustrations of enamels, etc., six frames ; textiles, six frames ; and painted photographs of French porcelain, six frames. The collection is valued at £1,100.

* * *

Since April 11th, there has been on exhibition at the Free Public Museum a series of 424 choice photographs of historical and architectural subjects from negatives taken by Sir. J. Benjamin Stone, M.P. The collection comprises views of the Houses of Parliament, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Westminster Abbey, Windsor Castle, St. James' Palace, the Record Office, the Royal Mint, the Tower of London, as well as a number of picturesque scenes in various parts of England and Wales, the Isle of Man, Ireland, the West Indies, and Zululand. The photographs, which have been lent by the Board of Education, will remain here until July.

## SOME EARLY REFERENCES TO BOOTLE

### An Affray.

"1650. 11 February. Bootle. Richard Worsley (bailiff of Mr Moore's Estates) to Edward Moore, giving the news of the country to his master. "There was a sad accident happened this last night wch I thought fitt to acquaint you with; the relacon is thus: yesterday was an appointed match for coursnige and the diner was at James Pye's, soe comeinge from thence to goe to Liverpoole, one Robin Simson that keepes Mr Crosse mill came through all yor ground beateinge and his dogge loose, Capt. Duckenfeild and 2 or 3 souldiers wth him beateinge likewise through yor ground till they came to the barne hey, but his doggs was in the slippes. My Coozen Darbye (who is very vigilant and carefull of the warren) espyed them and run towards Simpson's dogge who was runinge after a rabbet, but before he could reach him, hee was leapt over into Captn Boulton's hey. Darby leaps over and takes holt of the dogge, not intendinge to hurt him, Robin Simson came uppe wth him, gave him a sound blow uppon the head and puld a handfull of hayre of his head. I beinge at the barne and seeinge them both together, Simpson haveinge a longe barreinge staffe, and feareinge hee would have been to hard for my coozen, came uppe wth a smale pitchforke and knockt Simpson downe, after which he took his dogg in the slipp and all comeing towards yor barne, Capt Duckenfeild meeteinge us on horse backe and another souldier wth him with a staff, sais Simpson to him, they have given mee blowes and I am not in theire ground, who replyed that they cowardly rouges should deere abuy it, with that drawes his rapier, Robin Simpson wth his great staffe on on syde and th' other souldier on th' other strooke at Darbye both at once, and Captn Duckenfeild runs him into the arme, all at one time, Edward Strange who hath him in cure saith it is run above halfe through. This is a true relacon as three or four others can justifye, wch beinge windowinge in the barne saw it."

*Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Tenth Report, part IV.*

### The Plague.

"1652. 8 July. Kirkdale. Thomas Wharton to Edward Moore as to the outbreak of the plague at Bootle, "there was a boye att widow Robinson's died upon Saturdaye in Whiteson weeke and upon the Wedensdaye before hee was saweing att the Stuard Worsleye's house wth his wrights. The boye and the Stuards man slepte together in Worsley's barne; towards night the boye was not well and could worke

noe longer. All this, John Wiggan of Kirkedale did see. Next John Birch died and foure of his children, all are dead but his wife. Att John Rowlinson's one child and his wife the last week, and upon Wedensdaye last two children more died and hit was thought by the Counstable of Bootle that hee would bee dead before this daye att night. Upon Wedensdaye at night last at James Pye's, theere died two, his sonne and daughter and a servant of Thomas Donbie's is dead and it is this daye broken forth in Bridges as wee heare."

*Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Tenth Report, part IV.*

## A Storm.

"1697. . . . A very extraordinary Hail fell in these Parts *April 29.* . . . A servant, who was then at *Bootle-Mill*, tells me, That the Sea seemed to be risen to an unwonted height, and to bear the appearance of a Wood ; that he found *Hail-stones* as big as *Poot Eggs*. And that many Sea-Fowl and Land-Fowl were Killed : and as an Instance of it, he took up a *Sea-swallow* on *Bootle Marsh*, whose Wing was broken with an icy Pellet, and brought her home. Upon this story I rid towards the grounds which had shared most in the Storm. When I came to *Bootle*, I saw Jane *Mutche's* Windows ill batter'd ; I found the Storm had been as violent at *Linaker*, I saw what breaches it had made upon *Will : Halsal's* Barns, what Boughs it had broke off from his Apple trees, and what Wounds the Hailstones had made in the green Brow by his House. I measured several of the Holes and found them generally an Inch deep, and some an inch and a half. *Will Halsal* told me that the great *Stones* fell so violently into the Marl-pit beside his House, that spouts of Water rose a Yard and a half high. This unriddled my Man's Story, that the Sea appeared like a Wood. . . . As a young woman at *Bootle* was running for Shelter, her hat fell off, and a Hail-Stone that hit her behind the Ear made her tumble."

*The Palatine Note Book, vol. 3.*

## Bootle Springs.

"1709. 10 February. Mr Moore. Sir, I was yesterday to waite on you, to aequaint you that I intend to gett an Act of Parliament to bring fresh water into the Town of Leverpoole from Bootle Springs. As it will be noe prejudiee to the State but an improvement I hope you will give your assistance in engaging your freinds of the House of Commons to forward so good and necessary a work.

I am Sir your most humble servant to command,

CLEAVE MORE.

Endorsed. These to John Moore Esqr att his House in Mincen Lane near Fenehureh Street."

*Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Tenth Report, part IV.*

1765. The following document was exhibited by Mr. Mayer at the first meeting (October 18th, 1848) of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—

TO THE LAND-OWNERS AND INHABITANTS OF LIVERPOOL.

Reasons offered to the public why Mr. Jordan should not be permitted to prosecute his scheme of bringing water into the town of Liverpool, from Bootle springs.

When the Act of the 8th Queen Anne was obtained for that purpose, which is 57 years ago, there was a much greater scarcity of fresh water in *Liverpool* than at present: For since that time many springs of pure soft water have been opened, within the Corporation estate, abundantly sufficient (with the aid of the wells belonging to ancient messnages, which serve for brewing, and other domestic purposes) to supply the town, whenever the Corporation may find it necessary to introduce them by aqueducts; but the present mode of supplying us with water, is so very convenient, expeditious, and reasonable (four pails full being sold for a penny) and so many poor families getting their bread by it, and there being one general town's well, to which many families resort, that until the inhabitants shall be of opinion that there is a necessity for it, probably the Corporation may think it eligible to let the town be supplied as it at present is; which, perhaps, is as cheap, if not cheaper, than by the method Mr. *Jordan* proposes to do with his hungry water: For really the water of Bootle Springs is a poor thin water, and in its natural state, very unfit either for brewing or many other uses. An eminent Brewer very emphatically styles it only half water; whereas the town's springs, upon a trial by that great master in experimental Philosophy, Dr. *Ferguson*, have been found to be lighter than any of the springs at a distance from it; and to this salutary quality, Gentlemen very eminent in the medical science attribute the good state of health which the people of this town generally enjoy, in a more perfect degree than in any other great town in *England;* for water and buttermilk compose the common drink of the industrious poor here; and these Gentlemen all agree that to introduce a general change of water, in such an extensive place, to which the constitution has been so long habituated, especially when you change a good water for a bad one, would be of very dangerous consequences.

Should the Corporation, which I understand, is in contemplation, think proper to bring their own good water by pipes into the heart of the town, Mr. *Jordan*, by having broke up the streets and laid down his own, would render it very difficult, if not impracticable, for them to proceed, and at all events, it would occasion the greatest confusion.

After so long a neglect and desertion of the powers granted to Sir *Cleave Moore*, the Corporation (at whose request and for whose benefit the Act was made) should not, now they have no need of it, be obliged to yield the same assistance as if it had been put in execution before the expiration of the limited term of seven years; which was fixed as the period for a dissolution of their connection with Sir *Cleave* under that Act, in case it was not by that time carried into execution; moreover it would be very unpolitic, and it may with great truth be added,

unjust, in the Corporation to admit these schemists, Mr. *Jordan* and his colleagues, into the bosom, as it were, of the town ; because as they are not tied down to any rates in the Act, they may lay the town under contribution ; and having gained admittance into the interior part of every man's possession, would have a most powerful influence, if not an absolute sway, over the political system of the Borough. Witness the unforeseen effect of this indulgence in the Corporation of Gloucester.—A power, however safe in the hands of these Gentlemen, might not be so in the hands of their successors.

The Corporation, as has been said before, if it be found necessary will no doubt try their own lands, and take effectual methods to supply the town (which, by the great command of a fall, may easily be effected) with their own incomparable, pleasant, and wholesome water ; a water that is mostly wanted for tea, for the industrious mechanicks, and for those who brew with fresh water ; for as to common brewers, they choose to brew with their own spring water ; and for washing, there are so many terrace and lead cisterns in use, and the common and great reservoir, the Fall Well, is so much resorted to, that very little bought water is wanted for that purpose.

The land-owners in Mr. *Jordan's* track ought to be very watchful of his motions, as they are in an especial manner interested in this affair ; not only with respect to the depredations he may wantonly commit upon the Surface of their lands, by making as many trenches and aqueducts as his fancy or prejudice may suggest to him ; under a pretence of conveying his water to different points : but as he may thereby entirely obstruct and lay waste the brick works through which those aqueducts are to be carried ; and by thus wantonly exercising his unrestrained claim of power, make the interest of these proprietors subservient to his own will, and reduce the value of an acre of land from £500 to a tenth part of that sum.—If it be answered that as he is to satisfy the Land-owners for what they shall be damnified by his opening their lands, and therefore will not make that wanton use of his power that is suggested : let it be observed that as he is not tied down to any particular mode of filling up the trenches, he may, by placing the clay and bad soil uppermost, and by other means easily to be practiced by a person disposed to cross purposes, have such a superior influence over the Land-owner's property, as to oblige him to give up all his demands for damages by cutting up his lands as a peace offering to himself, who in that case perhaps might be complaisant enough to the Land-owner to permit him to fill up the trenches himself.—The injury however does not stop here ; for by this means the most considerable manufacture we have in town, which employs so many poor people, and so many horses and carts both summer and winter, and supplies the merchant with a necessary part of his lading, would be greatly embarrassed ; for Mr. *Jordan's* stretch of power, should the Corporation allow him to carry his point unopposed, would have such effects as are not only well worth the attention of the public, but those gentlemen in particular.—I am,

The PUBLIC's Well wisher, and humble Servant,

A. B.

An article entitled "Domesday and Bootle" occurs in No. 1 of the *Journal*.—C.H.H.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES AND NEWS

In September, it is intended to hold **an Exhibition of Work,** done by students in the Technical School. This will include Book-work, Woodwork, Metal work (iron and lead), Women's work, Designs and Drawings. This will probably be on view in the week before the opening of the work of next session, and should demonstrate, if demonstration be needed, to the Bootle public the great utility of the instruction available to young people. Students are requested to keep the conditions stated to them in their classes well in mind.

* * *

The **Examinations** are now drawing rapidly to a close. About 450 have been examined in Science and Art at the Technical School. About 100 of these are external students or from other schools. About 400 papers were worked in the March and April examinations of the Union of Institutes and City and Guilds examinations. The readiness of students to attend the examinations this year, has been commendable, and their steadiness at work in the examination room, very gratifying.

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There is a fair competition going on for the **Derby Scholarship** and the **Reid Prize** for Graphic Statics, will be closely contested on the 29th instant. For the award of the latter, Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., will again act as honorary examiner.

* * *

The **Art School** is still thriving, the Government **Grants** paid recently are twenty-five per cent. better than those of the previous year. The maximum rate of grant was allowed in three out of four groups.

* * *

**Grants,** the first paid to this department, amounting to £603 10s. 10d. on the first five terms' work of the **Intermediate Day School** have been paid. The grants for the other departments of the Technical School amounted for one year's work to £558 12s. 7d., making the grants paid on tuition during this year amount to £1,162 3s. 5d.

The **County Council of Lancashire** have just paid a grant of £53 in respect of advanced students resident in the outlying districts, and receiving instruction at the School.

* * *

The Committee sent hearty congratulations to Principal Dale, on the successful result of the petition for a **University of Liverpool**. This friendly communication was heartily acknowledged by the Principal for himself and his colleagues.

* * *

During Easter week, the **Social Union** had their **Second Soiree** of the season. The attendance was moderate. The secretaries, Mr. D. S. Jones and Miss Bradley, were indefatigable in their efforts, as were all the stewards and students who helped to afford amusement and delight during the evening. Living wax-works was a great feature, Ping-pong and a Whist Drive also were fairly appreciated by some, others found pleasure in Mr. L. Small's exhibition of lantern views and talk about Co-operative holidays. The music, under Mr. J. W. Marshall's direction, though less choral than usual, ministered to the pleasure of the evening; but the special feature was the book-title competition, which greatly helped to promote cordiality and sociability. Each visitor was invited to wear a device suggested by the title of a book, and all were to try to guess as many of the titles as possible. Numbered cards facilitated the recording and collecting of solutions. The prizes were won by Mr. H. Heasley and Miss Hean (firsts), and Mr. F. Gill and Miss Morgan (seconds), and the prizes for whist were won by Mr. D. S. Jones and Miss Morgan (firsts), Mr. Hartje and Miss Morrison (seconds). A prize for blindfold drawing on the blackboard went to Miss A. Titherington.

* * *

**His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress** very kindly honoured students and school with their presence, and by their cheerful cordiality. The evening was voted a great success by those who attended, though there ought to have been twice as many there. Councillors Gill and Wadsworth showed their interest by their presence and help.

* * *

The classes in Chemistry have recently paid an afternoon visit with their teacher, Mr. L. Small, B.Sc., to the United Alkali Works, known as Pilkington's, at Widnes. A visit of Engineering Society Students and Chemistry Students was recently paid to a gas works. Other **Visits to Works** are being arranged by the Engineering Society of the Student's Social Union.

## An Educational Tour in North Germany.

One bright Saturday afternoon late in June of last year, with Councillor Dr. Clemmey as a travelling companion and fellow investigator, I took a seat in the Harwich train, with intent to visit the chief technical schools in North Germany. The pleasant incidents of summer travel lightened the way to the eastern coast, and by supper time we were snugly berthed in the steamer "Amsterdam," bound for the Hook of Holland. Early in the morning we sought the deck and had a first peep at this part of the Dutch coast.

Through long parallel lines of piles, we approached the quay, took our bags to the Custom-house, and went on to the railway station platform. Soon we were speeding through a land of pleasant farms and cleanly homesteads thick with waterways and prosperous towns of picturesque formation, beautiful with an ordered beauty of its own prim pattern, and by breakfast time we stepped out on the Rotterdam platform.

We broke our journey here, and found our way to the Hôtel Weimar. By ten o'clock the sun was up in burning brightness, and we sallied out to explore this wonderful port and town. The great bridge over the Maas, was thronged with people coming from the suburbs to the different churches, bible in hand, clad in their Sunday best and wearing quaint costumes, many of the women with gold spiral ornaments worn beside their ears and supporting neatly got-up caps of linen and lace. These golden articles we were informed, were heirlooms, usually greatly valued by their owners. The canals were gay with graciously carved river boats brightly and harmoniously coloured. Sometimes we came across a train of such, piled up with bright flowers in pots ready for the morrow's market. The famous Zoological gardens drew forth our admiration—they are equal or superior to our own Zoo in London, but the people near the monkey house were cruelly teasing these human-looking creatures in a way one would not see, we believe, at Regent's Park. After evening service, we found the crowd were bent on pleasure-seeking in large halls and cafés. When we grew tired of wandering about, we turned in and arranged to be up by six o'clock next morning to resume our journey.

By seven o'clock on the Monday morning we took our seat in the express for Hanover, 250 miles away. In the train we were bound, with short intermissions, to remain till about six in the evening. Space does not warrant a narration of the pleasant chats and amusing mistakes which beguiled the journey. Over rivers and by towns whose names we had once learned painfully at school, we speeded, past towns familiar on the imprints of reformation books, some famous, and some forgotten, from the low hollow-land up to the dreary waste of sand and scrub, where the Dutch army practices its manœuvres, on to the forest lands which indicate approach to the German frontier.

By noon we had crossed the invisible line, and having arrived at Salzbergen, we went through the custom house formalities again, passed on to the refreshment room, and eat our first German lunch of many courses with hearty appreciation of the cook, the service, and the modesty of the price. With some difficulty we also obtained a wash — foreigners, out of Holland, are not so partial as Englanders to frequent ablutions on hot days.

In a country whose language we could make ourselves understood in, we felt somehow safer than we had felt among the Dutch. The country began to improve in fertility. Larch nurseries and fir-wood plantations were interspersed with quiet farm lands, the homesteads usually clustered a score or more together to form hamlets. The absence of hedgerows was characteristic, the long military roads, straight for miles, were planted with fruit trees which the passer-by might help himself to for his own eating without reproach ; the wild flowers were mainly similar to our English kinds, though in their relative proportion different. For example, in the ponds, white water lilies were common. Poppies, and ox-eye daisies, were abundant there as here. The immense plain was filled with corn for the most part, but root crops were frequent. Women were working hard in the fields. The men on the railways saluted, or stood at attention as the train passed. Military order was everywhere.

Before we reached the Weser we saw the Westphalian hills afar off ; at the Westphalian gate the river breaks through a gap, and the railway is carried through the same gap as the river. Hardly a cutting or a tunnel, not the shortest even, in two hundred miles. We understood now the expression, "the Central European plain," or rather began to understand. In due course we came to Hanover. Here we parted with an interesting young German fellow-passenger going home from South Africa to Kœnigsberg on the Russian boundary to see his mother, whom he had not seen for years. He would have us drink with him before saying good-bye, so we drank — in lemonade.

At Hanover, we put up at the Victoria Hotel—a delightful hotel— opposite the Opera House in a delightful street, half one side of which is laid out as an open garden, while the kerbs of the street are shaded with lovely young Robinia trees.

In the morning we presented our credentials, obtained by grace of the Board of Education and the English Foreign Office, to the Governor of the Province, who received us graciously, gave us general information as to the Schools, and referred us to Director Feyerabend of the Artisan and Art School, and to Director Kiepert of the Technical High School, for detailed information. We spent some hours at the first-named institution, which is also the administrative centre for the Evening Continuation Schools of the town. A very few notes must suffice here as to its work. In another place, a full account of this typical Prussian Day and Evening School for the rank and file of the artisan class, will be given. The building is rather plain outwardly, but well planned. It is about half as large as the Bootle Technical

School, or rather more. It is the home of (1) a Wednesday and Saturday afternooon drawing school for boys ; (2) a preparatory school for general improvement, based on the native tongue, arithmetic and trade drawing, which all workshop apprentices are bound to attend from their 14th to their 18th year; (3) special trade classes for further improvement in drawing and the theory (and to some extent the practice) of particular trades ; (4) a day School of Art, not very different in character from an English provincial School of Art, and (5) a day school with a year's course in trade education for master and artisan machine builders, &c. We saw some exquisite wrought iron work and locksmith's work, beside hammered copper work, which had been designed and made here by artisans. One artistic lock had gained for its maker exemption from one year's compulsory military service. There were also some fine designs shown us, which had been made in competition for an Art Prize. It should be said also that here as elsewhere throughout Germany, attendance at an evening school is usually accompanied by Sunday morning attendance for trade drawing or theory. The Imperial Government contributes £1,300 a year, the Town Government £555, and the Provincial Government £245 per annum towards the up-keep of this school, and the affiliated continuation schools. The School has, with its branch classes, nearly 3,000 scholars, and its history of a hundred years is interesting, and full of suggestion.

In the afternoon of the same day we visited the Technical High School which is housed in the palace of the former Kings of Hanover. The building is an immense one and situated in beautiful park-like surroundings. When the school was first established in its present quarters there were but 400 scholars, but after twenty-two years of development it now registers 1,700. Nearly all the students take two years' day instruction, many the three years required for the diploma, and some take the Doctor of Engineering degree now bestowed after four years study at such a school. The institution, like every Technical High School in Germany, is really of University rank, and this has recently been recognised by the conferring of the right to give a degree in practical studies. There are four special faculties :—Architecture, Building Construction, Mechanical Engineering, Electro-technics and Chemistry, and a Mathematical and general science division. We had time only to look at the rooms and equipment of two of these faculties. There are several long and lofty rooms admirably fitted up as chemical laboratories. Several scores of students could work at one time at chemical benches, with every necessary appliance to their hands. There are sub-divisions for Inorganic and Organic and for Technical Chemistry. The last-named section has a magnificent collection of models to illustrate manufacturing processes. Some individual models cost as much as from £20 to £35. We saw a porcelain stove fitted with a pyrometer indicating up to 1,400° of heat. One room contains specimens of all kinds of chemical compounds, including some of the latest discovered articles, including also cordite and various new explosives. Chemical analysis by microscopic and spectroscopic methods were provided for in special rooms, and the chief professors of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry had their own private laboratories for their

own researches. Professors Ost and Seubert graciously assisted us in our enquiries; the latter speaks good English and was justly proud of the hydraulic vacuum arrangement in his room, and of a beautiful balance which had marvellous mechanical movements to minimise the necessity of touching the balance or the material after its introduction into the scale pan. Professor Seubert sometimes lectures to 270 students at once in his fine lecture room. We were given a peep into the physics laboratory which had once been the Hanoverian Royal Chapel. General physics is, however, considered the province of the older Universities, and that subject has little development in the High Technical School. It is otherwise with special electro-technical physics. This department is installed in a fine series of large basement rooms. In one room were more than a score experimental dynamos. Numerous switch boards and measuring instruments for current, resistance, electro-motive force and light were about us as we passed through. The candle power of an arc lamp could be tested in a long dark tunnel, and the lamp moved smoothly along the yards' long sliding bed of metal graduated for accurate measurement of distance. Alternating and direct current could be fully studied, and the gas, petrol, and other motive power employed to drive the dynamos. Large movable wooden frames supported scores of incandescent lamps of various makes; these were ready for frequent experiment. The more delicate instruments were lavishly provided, and stored in glazed cases and special rooms. The drawing rooms were spacious and well-used, large scale graphic representations of forces prepared by students leaned against the walls of some of the rooms, and the department, like the other faculties, had its own special library, notwithstanding that the school as a whole had a large library of a more general kind.

A new building we were informed, is being erected, to which the three sections of the chemical faculty are to be transferred to allow of the expansion of the remaining faculties.

In the office we obtained printed reports, and thus provided with the means of further instruction we wended our way into the public gardens, glad to breathe again the free air of heaven. The remainder of our short stay in Hanover was given to enjoying its open-air cafés, its glorious public parks and open spaces, its fine streets and noble architecture, or its quaint corners and queer gables, to noting its many fine secondary school buildings—one particularly fine one for girls—and to visiting its glorious new Museum of Art, Natural History and Antiquities, worthy to stand beside our own South Kensington institute without shame, and much more beautifully situated. In chats with citizens and soldiers we increased our knowledge of German character and the German military system, and from our fellow-travellers at the hotel and our amiable landlord, we learned much as to other parts of Germany and as to the commercial development of the land. Our reminiscences of this considerable city are of the brightest and pleasantest.

*(To be continued.)* J. J. O.

# Summaries of Important Educational Papers

## No. 4

### A General Report on the American System of Training Engineers (Oct., 1902)

by Professor W. E. Dalby, M.A., M.I.C.E.

This valuable paper is printed in the *London Technical Education Gazette* for April, 1903, where it occupies 12 folio pages. It is summarised by its writer in about a page, and it is only necessary slightly to adapt this summary for our purpose :—

"In the American system of training mechanical, civil, electrical and mining engineers, the necessity for a sound college training in the principles of science with specialisation in particular subjects, is thoroughly recognised by manufacturers.

"The time usually devoted to college training is four years, from the age of 17 to 21.

"Entrance to the courses of study is by examination, the standard of a good high school including mathematics in its instruction. Yale is the only institution requiring Latin, none ask for Greek.

"The fees for tuition are low. Cornell University charges only £25 per annum for the complete course at Sibley College. The actual cost is about £60. The difference is met by endowments.

"Ambitious youths who have managed to get their college course, find themselves under this system with a college diploma or degree, and no practical training except what they have had in their college workshops. The number of such youths would be about 1,500 or 2,000 per annum. All these youths would be at least 21 years of age—some much older.

With us very few of them would have much chance of entering any workshops, unless they could afford a large premium. Even if they could do this, many works would be closed to them on account of their age. If they wish to enter a civil engineer's office, there is still the premium to pay and many years of pupilage before they earn anything.

"It is just in this one particular that the Americans differ so much from us in the treatment of the college graduates. The manufacturers keep an open door for them. They take them on without premium, and, as a rule, pay them sufficient to maintain themselves. Age is no bar.

"So far as I can gather, the only qualification which gives a youth an advantage when he is seeking admission to a works, or to an engineer's office, is a college education. The American manufacturer admits college graduates to his works under conditions which abolish the difference between a rich man and a poor man.

"Thus in the States equality of opportunity exists to a far greater extent than it does with us.

"The advantage to the manufacturers of this method, is that they secure the best trained brain material in the country and are able to form an opinion on the special aptitudes of the men during the first few years with them, and recruit their staff accordingly.

"Having found their men by this method, I think it will be conceded without question that a staff composed of such material—men having had a university training in technical science, a practical training in workshop methods, and having been selected for some special aptitude—will form a very dangerous instrument in the commercial competition which is before us.

"Is this attitude amongst American employers due to a better system of college training? In their best colleges there is a spirit at work which keeps them up to the times. They try to advance continually. Colleges are enlarged as the need arises; modern apparatus is brought in, and an endeavour is constantly being made to keep ahead. The students work harder and take things more seriously. But a careful analysis of the courses of five of the best colleges has convinced me that the difference between the training in this country and in the States is not enough either way to account for the totally different attitude of the employers in the two countries. The American course is four years. Ours is usually three. But in America so much time is devoted to instruction in mechanical drawing and the workshops, that the time devoted to real college work (by this I mean training in the fundamental principles, and training in such things as mathematics, which they cannot get when they leave college), is much about the same as it is with us. At Cornell, out of 2,850 hours' instruction given to their engineering students in the four years, only 150 hours are devoted to mathematics, and yet 900 are given to workshop instruction and 600 to mechanical drawing."

From other parts of the paper a few extracts are taken :—

"The apprenticeship rules in operation at Altoona Locomotive Works, Pennsylvania Railroad Company :—

"1. Regular apprentices : These are young men who have received a common school education and are 17 years of age. They go through the regular course in the shops and eventually become journeymen.

"2. Special apprentices : These are, as a rule, college graduates, entering between 21 and 23 years of age, and after working through the regular course frequently become officers.

"The rates of pay are as follows :—

| | 1st year. | 2nd year. | 3rd year. | 4th year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regular apprentices (per week) | 12s. | 17s. | 22s. | 34s. |
| Special apprentices ,, | 34s. | 38s. | 43s. | 48s. |

"The general manager of the railroad informed me that 'they do not take any employés from whom they require a premium.' He also said that 'college graduates, except with regard to their wages and the Departmental work required of them, are received on the same terms as other employés. We recognise by the increased rates of pay, the fact that they have already spent some time in acquiring knowledge, which, while of little use to the company during their apprenticeship, makes them of more value than the regular apprentices.' The interesting fact is noticed that at Baldwin's Works, Philadelphia, the lowest class of apprentices is formed of boys '17 years of age, who have had a good common school education, and who will bind themselves by indentures to serve for four years and to attend such evening schools during the first three years of their apprenticeship as will teach them elementary algebra and geometry and mechanical drawing.' Their wages are, 1st year, 12s ; 2nd year, 17s ; 3rd year, 22s ; 4th year, 27s.

"Students at the technical colleges have no difficulty in finding employment during their vacations."

With college graduates, "the Americans do not insist upon the drudgery of the first few years" of workshop life.

"The methods of instruction" in the colleges "are similar to ours. Lectures from the professors and assistant professors, tutorial work by other assistants, and laboratory work, are the usual methods. They have a class which they call a recitation class, where the students are questioned concerning their lecture work. This corresponds in a certain measure to our tutorial classes, but seems more like hearing lessons.

In certain colleges half the time of a student "is given to lectures, etc., at the college ; the other half is assumed to be spent in private study. . . . I think this basis of arranging the work at a college a very good one.

"In university and in technical college alike, literary studies are conspicuous by their absence. . . . The only advantages of the universities are those of a social character, I think much the same as it is with us in England."

"An average course for a mechanical engineer" consists of 3,000 hours' instruction, distributed in the following way :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mathematics ... ... | 10% | Electrical engineering... | 2% |
| Chemistry and Physics ... | 15% | Mechanical drawing ... | 20% |
| English ... ... ... | 4% | Engineering laboratories | 10% |
| French or German ... ... | 3% | Workshops ... ... | 16% |
| Applied mechanics, mechanism, steam engine ... | 17% | Freehand drawing ... | 3% |

"In general, each State maintains a system of public schools in which primary and secondary education is given free. Many of the Western States maintain free universities also.

J. J. O.

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Good reports of their examinations for the Lent Term were received concerning **Messrs. J. H. Sinclair and T. Fell**, Derby and Davies' scholars at University College, Liverpool.

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In Manchester, on March 14th, a conference of the executive officers of the Union of Institutes for Lancashire and Cheshire, with **Teachers of Foreign Languages**, was held. The Director and Mr. A. R. Book represented the Bootle Technical School. Several suggestions for improving the syllabus for the examinations in the French, German and Spanish languages, put forward at the conference, have been adopted by the Union, and will come into force next year. An intermediate grade of examination will be established.

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The Director gave an address on "**Technical Education in Germany,**" to about 100 working men, in the Marsh Lane public hall, on the 19th February last. He has since repeated the address at the Students' Social Union Debating Society's meeting.

# EARLY LIVERPOOL

## WHAT HISTORIANS TELL US.

If an English town would lay claim to the credit of antiquity, one of the first objects of its local historians would be to find its name in Domesday Book. Alas, for Liverpool! If her citizens dived into the records of past centuries, to find something to her honour in the days of chivalry and feudalism, they would seek in vain. It is not mentioned in Domesday. There exists little doubt, however, that Liverpool was one of the six unspecified berewicks, *i.e.* cornlands, mentioned in William the Conqueror's survey as being attached to the manor of W. Derby (Derbei). It struggled into existence by degrees, as a small fishing village, and we have a most ample assemblage of names by which to designate it, for we find at various times that it was called Leverpol, Liverpul, Leverepul, Litherpol, Lyverpol, Liverpol, Liverpull, Liverpole, Letherpole, Litherpoll, Litherpoole, Lirepool, and at length, Liverpool. This place-name has proved a fruitful source of perturbation to local etymologists, and no definite conclusion as to its absolute meaning has at present been arrived at.

As in many other instances, castles and their lordly owners are talked of before the people were deemed worthy of a note of record. Roger of Poictiers is said to have built a castle at, or near this spot soon after the conquest; and to King John is attributed the building of Liverpool Castle, which was not finally destroyed till 1721; it boasted of its embattled walls, towers, fosses, and drawbridges, and doubtless took part in many a baronial struggle.

The fishery of the Lancashire side of the Mersey was given to the Abbots of Shrewsbury, so that we may well suppose the individual position of Liverpool to have been a humble one. Baines, in his *History of Lancashire*, states that "a few fishing boats and coasting vessels formed, for ages, all the commercial marine of the port, which now sends forth its ships by thousands to all parts of the world, and from which not less than 400 vessels have been known to sail with a single tide."

The same writer collects the scattered allusions to Liverpool found in our early annalists and topographers; and their paucity sufficiently indicates its small importance. King John granted a charter and a common seal to "Lyrpul." The town paid a tollage to Henry III., of 11 marks, 7 shillings, and 8 pennies; and the same monarch, on the payment of a fee of 10 marks, granted certain municipal privileges. In the same reign the "Tower" was erected; it stood near the bottom of Water Street, on a site now occupied by commercial warehouses; and it is supposed to have served as a watch station for

the Lancashire coast. It served afterwards for several ages as an occasional residence for the Earls of Derby and Man, then as an assembly room, then as a prison; until, in 1819, it disappeared. Edward I. commanded that no precious metals should leave the kingdom, and he sent an order to this effect to 60 different ports; yet Liverpool is not named. Ten years afterwards he ordered all the ports on the western coast to send ships to aid him in an attack on Ireland; yet Liverpool is not mentioned. The truth is that in 1272, Liverpool contained only 168 houses, and about 800 inhabitants.

Half a century later, when Edward III. levied an armament for his expedition to France, Liverpool made a bold effort, and supplied "one barque and six men," at a time when Bristol supplied 24 ships and 600 men. It was shortly after this that the Church of St. Nicholas was built; near it was a statue of that saint, the patron of seamen, who used to present a peace-offering to him when about to depart on a voyage, and a wave-offering on their return; "but the saint having lost his votaries, has long since disappeared."

There is a curious incident to show how much more lordly influence prevailed than commercial, in the 15th century. The Stanleys owned the "Tower," and the Molyneuxs held Liverpool Castle; and these two powerful families had a feud respecting the limits of their domains, which they were disposed to settle by force of arms. The justices of the peace, hearing of a commotion in Liverpool, in 1424, went thither, and found the representatives of the Stanley family surrounded by 2,000 adherents. "We asked him, say the justices, in a report sent to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, "the cause of that assemble of King's people, and he us informed that the said Richard Molyneux would come hither with great congregations, riots, and great multitudes of people, to slea and beat the said Thomas Stanley, his men, and his servants; the which he would withstand, if he might. And he, the said Thomas, said that he would find sufficient surety of the peace for him, and all his, so the said Richard would find the same; and hereon, the Friday next after, the sheriffs arrested the said Thomas, and committed him to ward; and the said sheriff made cry that the people that there was, should go with him to help him to execute his office; after which he proceeded to West Derby Fen; and there, in a mow, within the said town, he saw the said Richard, with great congregations, route, and multitude, to the number of 1,000 men or more, arrayed in manner as to battle, and coming on fast towards Lierpull town; and the said sheriff arrested the said Richard, and committed him to ward." The Government found means to check these ebullitions; but they are worthy of record as a mark of the times.

Down to the time of Henry VIII., baronial quarrels and municipal privileges are the chief matters to which the Liverpool annalists draw attention. Leland tells us that, in his day, "Lyrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a paved town, hath but a chapel." He also speaks of a "small custom paid that causeth merchants to resort;" and says that there was "good merchandise at Lyrpole, much Yrisch Yarn that Manchester

men do buy there." This latter statement is curious, for it exhibits to us Liverpool as an agent in supplying Manchester with the materials for textile manufactures—a small beginning to the great results since exhibited.

The shipping arrangements must have been exceedingly small, for we are told that, even so late as 1565, the vessels belonging to Liverpool amounted only to twelve, manned by 75 sailors. In 1561, a circumstance arose which may be said to have been the commencement of dock operations. A dreadful storm occurred, which destroyed the only haven of which Liverpool could boast; and immediately after this the creek, or pool, was turned into a much better haven than had before existed.

The town seems to have advanced a little after this, for Camden, writing in 1586, says—"The Mersey spreading, and presently contracting its stream from Warrington, falls into the ocean with a wide channel, very convenient for trade, where opens to view Litherpole, commonly called Lirpoole, from a water extending like a pool, according to the common opinions, where is the most convenient and most frequented passage to Ireland; a town more famous for its beauty and populousness than for its antiquity."

In the commencement of the next century, Liverpool had a cause of dispute with Chester, in which her insignificance was made very apparent, contrasted with the position of her ancient and proud neighbour. Even in 1634, when ship-money was levied, the High Sheriff wrote to the Government to the effect that, "if you shall tax and assess men according to their estate, then Liverpool, being poor, and now goes, as it were, abegging, must pay very little."

When the troubles of Charles I. began, Liverpool soon fell into the power of the Parliamentarians; but Prince Rupert besieged it. We are told, at that time, "the fortifications of Liverpool consisted of strong and high mud walls, and a ditch twelve yards wide, and nearly three yards deep, enclosed the town from the east end of Dale Street, and so westward to the river. Dale Street end, at that time, S. and S.E., was a low marshy ground, covered with water from the river." Prince Rupert derisively called it a "mere crow's nest"; but it proved to be strong enough to bear a severe siege. He took Liverpool, but had to surrender it to the Parliamentarians very soon afterwards. During the Commonwealth, Liverpool advanced steadily as a shipping port, but still remained in a subordinate rank. In the next reign we hear of a Liverpool merchant carrying on a vigorous suit at law against King Philip of Spain, on account of damage sustained from a Spanish man-of-war.

A description of Liverpool was written in 1673, by Blome, from which we gather the following:—"Lerpoole, or Leverpoole, commodiously seated on the goodly river Mersey, where it affords a bold and safe harbour for ships, which at low water may ride at four fathoms and at high at ten, which said river is navigable for many miles into the country, and affords abundance of all sorts of fowl and fish,

especially great quantities of lampreys and smelts of the largest size, so plentifully taken that they are commonly sold at 20 a penny . . . Its church (though large and good, wherein were four chantrys of ancient and honourable foundation) is not enough to hold its inhabitants, which are many, amongst which are divers eminent merchants and tradesmen, whose trade and traffic, especially into the W. Indies, makes it famous ; its situation affording in great plenty, and at reasonabler rates than most parts of England, such exported commodities proper for the W. Indies, as likewise a quicker return for such imported commodities by reason of the sugar-bakers, and great manufacturers of cotton in the adjacent parts ; and the rather, for that it is found to be the convenientest passage to Ireland, and divers considerable counties in England with which they have intercourse of traffic." There is much in the above passage to show that the commerce of Liverpool had begun to assume an important position before the end of the 17th century. The town appears to have felt its growing importance, and to have been impatient of subserviency to other places. Until 1699, Liverpool was a chapelry dependent on Walton-on-the-Hill, but in that year it was raised to the rank of an independent parish. Such are the facts that history records of the Liverpool of our forefathers

CHARLES HENRY HUNT.

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This passion for romance, to what is it due, what is its significance? It tells us, I think, that not the abstract, but the concrete, remains the paramount interest with men, not philosophies and distillations of the intellect, not theories of things, but life itself. "Men taste well," it has been said, "knowledges that are drenched in flesh and blood." The passion for romance tells us that the life of a modern manufacturing or commercial community imprisons the spirit, and the balance needs readjustment. Harassed by the intolerable tyranny of circumscribed horizons, the incurable monotony of the daily round, the common task, the prisoners would escape their toils. And since the interest of reading depends entirely upon finding in a book something that answers to individual necessities, to demand beauties and heroisms in one's emotional and intellectual diet, is at least to have one's foot on the road that leads to their mountain home. Fortunately for us, the world has not yet grown old, still

"Tears waken tears, and honour honour brings
And mortal hearts are moved by mortal things."

*Professor W. MacNeile Dixon.*

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# JUST PUBLISHED

## A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF

## HISTORICAL NOVELS and TALES

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# Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 23 SEPTEMBER. 1903

## Notes on Books, New and Old

MR. E. A. Baker's *Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction, British and American* is a valuable book of reference. All who are interested in what has become the main tributary to the flooded river of literature will find it an acquisition to the library, whilst to purchasers and donors of books it will be of especial service. The book must have demanded wide reading and unusual industry and application.

* * *

The *Life and Letters of Brooke Foss Westcott*, by his Son, is excellent alike in tone and matter. Dr. Westcott is allowed to speak for himself, and all the letters from his correspondents which are printed really have some value as contributions to our understanding of a beautiful and most distinguished personality. The late Bishop's linking narrative is simple and sincere, and his reverence touches us with a quite personal directness.

* * *

*Studies in Contemporary Biography* is a volume of extraordinary interest and value—a volume, indeed, which no one without Mr. J. Bryce's wide range of intellectual sympathies and extended acquaintance with men and affairs could have produced. As exhibiting a series of lucid personal impressions of some of the most interesting men of our day, this work should prove attractive to a wide circle of intelligent readers.

* * *

It is possible that the impatient reader may find the opening pages of *Stay-at-Homes* somewhat tame. But let her persevere, and she (Mrs. Walford is decidedly a women's novelist) will be rewarded by a clever plot, and some people worth knowing, people well born and people "smart," but with no "birth" to speak of, people narrow with the narrowness of a stagnant county—Stay-at-Homes—and people broad minded with the experience of social life in London and on the Continent. The heroine is a girl of fine character, yet very human withal in her loyalty and inexperienced bewilderment.

*Richard Rosny* presents a psychological study of a sudden change in the character of the hero, who from a frank, happy young naval officer in the English service, became a grave, reticent, brooding business man. All "Maxwell Gray's" stories are fascinating from start to finish. The climax is almost always a surprise to the most practiced novel reader.

* * *

Lecturing on dictionaries at the Royal Institution, Dr. J. A. H. Murray stated that in the year 1604 was published the first attempt at a purely English dictionary, the *Table Alphabeticall.* The first book with the title of *An English Dictionary* was published in 1623. These works were mainly compiled for the use of "women and other unskilfull persons." In the year 1721 appeared the first attempt at a complete dictionary of the English language, remarkable also for the introduction of the etymological treatment of words—that of Nathaniel Bailey. The special feature of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, based on this, was the quotations, all gathered by Johnson himself and copied by six assistants. They were printed without verification or reference, and the proofs were not carefully read ; hence many curious errors, the confusion, for instance, of coco with cocoa or cacao. The first marking of the pronunciation of words was due to Dr. W. Kenwick in 1791.

* * *

With regard to the *Oxford Dictionary* (to the publication of which this institution subscribes), Dr. Murray explained that two thousand readers all over the world helped, one hundred thousand volumes were laid under contribution, and six million quotations, weighing six tons, were received. It was found that some words really had no existence, and though put in former dictionaries were merely printers' errors. A case in point was found by himself. In one of Stevenson's books he found "charnel brean." He could not understand it, and wrote to the author, who in reply said he had never corrected the proof, and that the real words were "charnel ocean."

* * *

In May, 1653, the *Mercurius Politicus* announced :—"There is published a Booke of eighteen pence, called the Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a discourse of fish and fishing not unworthy the perusal of most anglers. Sold by Richard Marriot in S. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street." In 1847, a copy of this 1s. 6d. book was worth about £12, twenty years ago about £50, and a month or two since, Messrs. Sotheby sold a copy of the 1653 Walton for £405.

* * *

It is gratifying to note that Mrs. Macquoid retains all the freshness and faculty of graceful expression that marked her earlier works, and is apparently in as little danger of becoming time-worn and automatic as the most fervent of her admirers could desire. In her present story, *His Heart's Desire*, she takes us back to the youth of Richelieu, and is enabled from a study of contemporary memoirs to produce a very interesting account of the gradual evolution of the Cardinal's character from his younger days.

With Volume VII. an exceedingly important publication, namely, *The Royal Navy*, is brought to a conclusion. The volume is divided into three chapters, respectively treating of the civil history of the Royal Navy, 1857-1900, its military history during the same period, and the voyages and discoveries that have taken place between these dates. The last-named section is contributed by Sir Clements Markham, and runs to some half-dozen pages ; beyond this, and excepting the Appendices, the book is solely the work of Sir William Laird Clowes. That he has carried out his object well, sticking to his task with dogged pertinacity in face of obstacles that would have daunted most men, may ungrudgingly be recorded of him, and the work as a whole is one of which he may justifiably feel proud. Such a chronicle of naval matters has never previously been brought together in a single production, and it will serve as a reliable record of naval history for many years to come.

* * *

*Foggy Fancies, and Other Stories*, by Beatrice Whitby, gives some excellent examples of her skill as a writer of short stories. The first and longest of the collection, to which it gives its name, deals with the supernatural, and is calculated to affect readers with that weird creepiness which the fat boy in "Pickwick" so much wanted old Mrs. Wardle to experience. The rest of the stories, however varied their themes, are all good, and afford acceptable reading.

* * *

The thirteen studies contained in Mr. J. McCarthy's *British Political Leaders* are written with a rare knowledge of each leader, and a fairness and impartiality beyond all praise ; at the same time the writer does not hesitate to express his own opinions, and occasionally to take up his parable and prophecy. The studies which contain the most that is new to the general reader are those devoted to Mr. Labouchere, Mr. John Morley, Mr. John Redmond, and Mr. James Bryce. We must not omit to commend the life-like portraits which add so much to the value and appearance of a book which all interested in the political world should possess.

* * *

*Croppies Lie Down*, by W. Buckley, is no mere matter of the dress and paint and oaths of a period, with a phenomenally gallant hero galloping through an ingenious tangle of difficulties to bliss in the last chapter ; it is an historical novel in the true sense of the word, and one of the most powerful that has been published for a long time past. The Ireland of the '98 rebellion lives again in its pages, vividly, convincingly, in all its hopeless welter of cruelty and corruption and anarchy.

* * *

There is a fine, breezy, open-air manner about Mr. Clark Russell's latest book. It smacks of the sea, and shows all the freshness and vigour of his former work. *Overdue* is a tale of a runaway marriage.

We have the liveliest recollection of Miss A. H. Rice's previous creation, the admirable *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*, and are delighted to meet her again in *Lovey Mary*, a new story which has the same charm as the other, with perhaps a higher degree of literary skill. This is a delightful book, and we recommend it most heartily.

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## *THE LANCASHIRE PIPE ROLLS AND EARLY LANCASHIRE CHARTERS*

In this volume, just added to the Reference Library, are contained the accounts of the Sheriffs of the Honour and County of Lancaster from the 11 Henry II., A.D. 1164-5, when the Honour of Lancaster came to the Crown, to the end of the reign of King John, A.D. 1217, in which the revenue from the Royal Estates in the Honour and County, from reliefs, scutages, aids and tallages, profits of the administration of justice and fines for various offences are fully set forth, together with allowances made to the Sheriff for outlays upon the Royal Castles and Estates, and for reduction of revenue by reason of gifts of land parcel of the royal estates made to various persons in return for services to the Crown. The records relate principally to the County of Lancaster, but there are numerous references to manors held of the Honour in the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Notts, and Derby, Leicester and Stafford.

The Introduction contains a brief account of the History of the Honour and County from the Conquest to A.D. 1217. Among other interesting matters recorded in the Pipe Rolls will be found:—A list of the probable Knights' fees in the County in A.D. 1166 (p. 8); Tallages or Taxations of the Royal Estates in the County in 1169 (p. 12), 1177 (p. 35), 1202 (p. 151), and 1204 (p. 176); a complete "Feodary" or Schedule of Knights' fees held of the Honour in A.D. 1200 (p. 144); details of outlays upon building and repairs to the Castles of Lancaster and West Derby in the time of King John; the beginning of the town of Liverpool (p.p. 225, 239); the sources of the fixed revenue of the Crown from the Honour and County (p.p. 264-8). In the notes to the Charters, reference will be found to many early Lancashire families, more particularly those of Lathom, Lacy, Kirby-Irleth (descended from Orm son of Ailward), Hutton (descended from Orm son of Magnus), Molyneux, etc. The volume contains references to over 2,500 different persons and places, and to matters belonging to the period A.D. 1093-1217. A large proportion of the historical matter known to exist relating to the County and Honour during that period has been brought together in this work for reference and utilization. The map which accompanies the volume has been compiled with great labour from the Inquest of the County taken in A.D. 1212, and from other early records. It indicates the tenure of each township, and to what parish and fief each township then belonged.

## In a North Country Village

## CROSBY

In these days of fret and turmoil, how refreshing it is to withdraw, if only for an hour or two, from the madding crowd, and repair to some secluded spot where one may come within earshot of the beat of nature's heart. On Bank Holiday, the summer sun shone radiantly, and the face of nature presented so winsome an aspect that your informant betook him to the quaint, old-time village of Crosby, which "M. E. Francis" (Mrs. Francis Blundell) has done so much to perpetuate in her charming sketches of rural life. It would be impossible for anyone not to admire and to acknowledge the simplicity and beauty of "In a North Country Village"; but the power to impart those qualities to her work is not the sole literary equipment of their author. We may add to it insight of character, dramatic power, and that strong sense of humour without which all her other gifts, great as they are, would have rendered fruitless her efforts to produce a perfect picture of old-world village life.

History has not failed to leave its impress upon this Lancashire village, and the place is reminiscent of

"Old unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago."

We are told that Paganus de Villers was the first lord of Little Crosby, which descended to Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Robert de Villers, who conveyed it in marriage to Robert, the son of the first Sir Adam de Molines, in the reign of King Stephen. Sir Richard Molyneux, in the reign of Henry III, gave *unam placeam* of his lands in Little Crosby to Richard, son of Thomas de Wykesselhou, and his heirs and assigns at the annual rent of 1d. From Sir Richard descended Sir John, or Sir William, Molineux of Little Crosby, whose daughter and coheiress, Agnes, married David Blundell living 13 Edward I. and his wife 4 Edward II), and thus conveyed the manor into the family of Blundell.

William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, had a charter for free warren at Crosby in 36 Henry III, and gave four bovates of land here to Sir Adam de Aynosdale (Ainsdale), who gave this property to William, son of Henry de Walton, and was father of Robert who took the name of Blundell, and became ancestor of the Blundells of Little Crosby and Ince Blundell.

In 31 Henry VIII, James Blundell held the manor of Little Crosby, of Sir William Molyneux by knight service, rent 4d; messuages, lands, and tenements in Great Crosby, of the King as Duke of Lancaster, in soccage by fealty, rent 10s.; lands and tenements in Ditton, of the King, by rent of 3s. 6d. and a red rose on the day of St. John the Baptist; lands and tenements in Ince Blundell; lands and tenements in Bold, of Sir Richard Bold, Knight, in soccage by fealty, rent 8s, with several other possesions under Langton, Butler, and Molyneux. His grandson, Richard Blundell, held at his death, in 34 Elizabeth, the manor of Little Crosbie, Moorhouses, and Ditton; 200 messuages, 40

cottages, 20 tofts, 1 dove house, 1 windmill, 200 gardens, 100 orchards, 1,000 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 400 acres of woodland, 500 acres of heath and ling, 500 acres of marsh, 500 acres of turbury, 200 acres of moss land, 40s. rent per annum in Crosby parva, Moorhouses, Ditton, Great Crosby, Ince Blundell, Thornton, Bold, and Liverpool. Richard Blundell died a prisoner, as a Catholic recusant, in Lancaster Castle in 1591, and was succeeded by his son William Blundell, born in 1560. He was imprisoned for five years, as a recusant, and paid many heavy fines because of his unswerving adherence to the faith of his fathers. His grandson, William Blundell, had his thigh broken at the siege of Lathom House, while fighting in the cause of royalty, and otherwise suffered much during the Civil War, both in person and property. He was the grandfather of Nicholas Blundell, who married the Honourable Frances Langdale, daughter of the second Lord Langdale, and had two daughters, Mary and Frances, the former of whom married John Coppinger, of Ireland, and the other, who became heiress of Crosby, married Henry Peppard, grandson of the M.P. for Drogheda in 1640, and had a son Nicholas, who assumed, in 1772, the surname and arms of Blundell, and died in 1795, leaving William Blundell his successor, who was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1829. He died in 1854 and was succeeded by Nicholas Blundell, who died in 1894.

The present Lord of the manor is William Joseph Blundell, Esq., and he resides at Crosby Hall, a pleasant mansion erected by his ancestors about 1500 ; it has been several times enlarged and beautified, one portion bearing the date 1647. In a plantation S.W. from the Hall, is what was formerly called Harkirke. This was used as a burial place from 1611 to 1753, for such catholics as were denied interment in their parish church of Sefton. It is said that the remains of 150 were privately deposited here, and that 33 of that number were priests, nearly all of the Society of Jesus. While enclosing and preparing this ground for a Burial place, in 1611, a number of Anglo-Saxon and other silver coins were found, 32 of which are engraved in Spelman's Life of Alfred the Great. From these Saxon antiquities, and the name of the place, together with the remains of an arched window discovered in 1847, it is fairly evident that a church must have stood here at an early period.

In describing the every day life of Little Crosby village, one must have recourse to Mrs. Francis Blundell's inimitable word pictures :—

" There is but one rambling street, if street it can be called, where the houses are of all shapes and sizes, and stand at irregular distances from each other and from the road. If you chanced to stroll through Thornleigh (i.e. Crosby) on a summer's noontide you would think the whole place was asleep. . . But the inhabitants of Thornleigh are neither absent nor asleep ; twelve o'clock is " dinnertime " and they are all busy at their " mate." There is a fine odour of bacon in the air just now. . . A few steps more bring one out in the open fields that stretch away, brown, and green, or rather golden in the sunshine, to their boundary of distant sandhill. . . On the right is a half-cut meadow, the rich, heavily scented swathes lying in the foreground,

while a little further off the mowing machine flashes out against the young green wood, the straw hat and bright coloured shirt of the driver adding to the picturesque effect. . . The little village, as I look back at it, has suddenly become alive with rustic figures : men returning to work ; women going in and out of their houses, the loose sleeves of their print jackets rolled up high on their arms, their short striped petticoats leaving their sturdy ankles exposed to view. Chickens are being fed, pigs "done for"; then there is the washing-up and a thousand odd jobs to be seen to. . . Here and there linen gleams out on the hedges or clothes lines. . . These lines of white with the women's bedgowns and aprons, and the yellow corn ricks, which seems positively to blaze in the sunlight, are vivid points of colour in a picture which is otherwise blended of sober hues. House walls, for the most part of time-worn stone, quarried from the "delph" yonder, roofs of thatch, or antique slabs of stone, lichen-grown, and irregularly set ; here a cottage of brick, the red of which, however, is softened and mellowed by years, there one with walls washed over with ochre. Yonder stands the ivy grown church placidly keeping watch over a goodly company of gravestones"

The closing words of Mrs. Francis Blundell's delightful chronicle of rural life, may also serve as a fitting conclusion to this article :— "Yet a few years, and it may be that Thornleigh itself will be altered and moderuised beyond recognition, its old fashioned customs forgotten, its traditions stamped out. The old order changeth, and the fashion of this world passeth away ; but when the time comes for Thornleigh to be "improved" and civilised, may I not be there to see !"

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

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The *Alto-Relievo* Model of Scotland, recently acquired for the Museum, shows the whole of the country in solid shaping, from Cape Wrath and the Butt of Lewis in the North to the Mull of Galloway in the South. The modelling of the mountain ranges and higher Bens is according to a definite scale of height based on the Ordnance Survey, and appropriate to the scale of extent, which is 10 miles to 1 inch. The Model thus presents the Highlands and Lowlands and the Islands of Scotland in miniature with an air of reality as if seen from a balloon. The material of the raised surface of the Model is strong and lasting, and is not liable to crack or break. The colouring is permanent ; and is--Blue for seas, firths, and lochs ; Brown of varying shades for the higher and lower heathlands ; Green for cultivated areas and the lowlands generally. The names of places are without crowd or obtrusion upon the picturesque aspect of the Model ; and the lettering is curiously manœuvred upon the mimic slopes and irregularities of the raised surface. Names of seas, firths, and lochs are in white letters ; names of towns, mountains, glens, and rivers are in black letters. The size is 3 ft. by 2¼ft. The Model is fitted on wood slab, and framed in Oak, and in its *tout ensemble* is a bold bodied-out display of Scotland. If examined more in detail, particular quarters of the Country will be found to gain in interest by their palpable presentation.

## An Educational Tour in North Germany

*(Continued).*

On Wednesday afternoon we resumed our journey, and at a reasonable time in the evening arrived at Berlin. This run of 170 miles had only made the flatness and extent of the great plain more impressive. One or two fair sized rivers—the Elbe and the Havel—were crossed and several medium-sized towns passed by—it is seldom a north German railway passes through a town. To construct it so would be too expensive. Once we saw a fine schloss (castle) on a commanding height surrounded by woods, but that was a rare variation on the scene.

Berlin, of course, made her near presence felt for several miles before we reached the centre. Handsome villas and fine suburban streets, churches and institutional buildings, large gardens and small parks were first signs of metropolitan wealth and luxury, but as there is nothing in the natural situation of the Prussian capital grand or striking, we soon found our train gliding into congested areas occupied by more homely buildings devoted to commercial or industrial purposes. At the large Friederichstrasse station we alighted, and within a brief space of time we had chosen our hotel and headquarters for the next few days.

The purpose of our visit made it necessary to go to Potsdam, 16 miles away, to see the Governor of the province of Brandenburgh, to present our credentials and to obtain information and direction in the making up of our programme of visits. Short as the journey was, a day was consumed in this enterprise. We did not regret it. The bright sunshine, the beautifully wooded and well-watered route, the pleasant town (which is the headquarters of the German army), and the immense and beautiful park and gardens with the Emperor's modern palace, and the gardens of San Souci, with its earlier single story palace on the topmost of a long succession of terraces, were worthy of all admiration, and pleasantly did we beguile the time there. We visited the royal stables also, and saw some of the finest horses in the Empire. One is strangely tempted to dwell on these various themes, but our purpose forbids.

The Governor received us in his study, a simply-furnished room, bearing much evidence of the scholarly taste of the high official we had come to see. The book-shelves bore many volumes of English works in the well-known Tauchnitz editions with paper covers, but well-bound books were not lacking either. We were most kindly treated, and went away carrying an additional introduction to the Oberburgomeister of Charlottenburg, a town which possesses schools outside the jurisdiction of the Governor. From the sweet, cool room, we stepped out again into the sunshine, most favourably impressed by the consideration shown to us, and better informed respecting the provincial organisation of education in Prussia.

On our way back to Berlin, we fell in with a young German officer reading a French journal for students. In conversation we found that he was a keen student in French and English. He was very pleased to answer our questions about the training and promotion of men of his class. The close connection of the military system with the control and working of the post and telegraphic service and the railways, and indeed with almost everything in German life, became increasingly evident. It is clear that if we ever go to war with Germany, which God forbid! we shall have a most ably-officered and magnificently drilled army to encounter, ready for much besides the arts of manœuvring and fighting. The compulsory military service of the past few generations has trained a remarkably obedient and well-disciplined race, who have only to be ordered to go to school, and to school they go, and give little or no trouble in the matter of school discipline.

Berlin is another London in many respects. The *Unter den Linden* did not at first greatly impress us, but our impressions deepened as we traversed it towards the bridge over the insignificant river Spree. Opposite the University Buildings it is really fine, but there the Lindens are not. The Emperor's great but unbeautiful palace over the bridge, the great Church called the Dom, new and grand, and the Museum of Antiquities, are all most impressive, as is the huge monument to Kaiser Wilhelm.

But the frequent statuary is rather oppressive than impressive, there is too much of it, and one pines for the grace and beauty of Paris after seeing the rows of Mercuries and other heathen gods or heroes balancing on the eaves of great buildings, so common a sight here.

On the Friday morning we visited the municipal headquarters, and produced our papers to the "Lord Mayor," who gave us information about the municipal schools of the kind we were to visit, and advised us which were best worth seeing. From the Town Hall, we made our way to the Lindenstrasse, and found the No. 1 Artizan's School in a pile of buildings such as would be occupied by offices in Liverpool. Director Jessen was expecting us, and was much concerned that his previous engagements made it necessary for him to leave us very early—not, however, before he had given us a copy of the valuable Report on the Berlin Continuation and Trade Schools, which summarises these large operations, an important part of which he has directed and developed for the past 30 years. In the valuable paper by Dr. Bertram, summarised in a recent number of the *Free Library, Museum and Technical School Journal* (No. 20), some historical and statistical features of this school are given, and it is needless to repeat what is there said. The school was on the eve of breaking up for the summer vacation, but we saw in the laboratory the physics class at work on costly measuring instruments of great delicacy. We conversed with the professor about the equipment, the condition in life of the pupils, and many other things. From him we learned that a complete engine or motor is occasionally made by the combined efforts of the students in the school, and we saw one such

half finished in the electrical laboratory. The professor of mechanical engineering also took us in hand and showed us a large room-full of earnest draughtsmen at work, and explained the great attention paid to the practical and individual requirements of the artizan students, who come there for a year or more of training, working some 40 to 45 hours a week in the school, and, as we learned from a student, often burning the midnight oil besides to get the most out of their post-apprentice studies. A student who had been in South Africa took us over the other rooms. In the cabinet-making department we saw designing and the copying of working drawings going on, and we conversed with the pupils at their work. Some had had an elementary school training—one, who prided himself on the fact, had been to a higher class school, he was learning practical details in order to be a traveller and buyer in the furniture trade. Though there was much that was admirable here—and some departments were lavishly equipped—the impression that one carried away was that except for the spirit of the workmen, who save up their money to refrain from wage-earning and come for a year to school, there was little one had to learn from this school—but what an exception ! When English workmen are in dead earnest to this degree, we shall fear no rivals. Time did not allow of our visiting other Berlin schools, so we took ourselves off to Charlottenberg to present the Governor of Brandenberg's introduction to the Mayor.

On our way we passed the fine new building devoted to Art and Architecture, which had been recently put up to extend the resources of the great Imperial High Technical School, sometimes known as the Charlottenberg Technical School and sometimes as the Berlin Technical School. Though in this royal residence town, it is not under the control of the town authorities.

Along a magnificent roadway bordered by huge trees, we made our way towards the business part of the town and at last pulled up before a most beautiful new file of buildings devoted to municipal offices. The Oberburgomeister was on the point of leaving home for the week end, but he kindly received us and sent us on to Dr. Neufert, who is in charge of the educational concerns of the town. We found this Director a most affable, well-informed and cultured man. I fear we spoiled his dinner by calling when we did, but he was most anxious to show us everything.

The new School of Art and Artisan School, with which a Free Library for Public use is combined, is a brick and terra-cotta building of unique design, the terra cotta window-framing being of unusually dark colour, a brown verging on black. The equipment of the School did not answer to the promise of the exterior except in the Library, which was magnificently supplied with books and accommodation and seemed to have a copy of every trade journal in Germany on its reading racks. The reading room was spacious and well lighted. It would accommodate probably 100 to 120 persons at once, but the issue-counter of the library was quite inadequate for a big business. I have no doubt in this fine fabric a much more complete school will quickly be developed, and as in most others of its kind a lavish

equipment will be installed ere long. A district common school which we visited possessed points of interest. It was equipped for the teaching of elementary science in certain class rooms, was divided by a central corridor into a boys' and a girls' side. At the end of this passage we found on the right a beautiful lofty hall used as a gymnasium, indeed a class of very poorly clad children were exercising as we entered. To the left of this was a teachers' common room and library, containing probably 3,000 books. A lady teacher was pursuing her studies there. In the basement were shower baths, and we learned that the children of seven and older had to receive a shower bath at the beginning of the day's school work, the object being not cleanliness so much as the toning-up of the nervous system of the children.

Dr. Neufert also showed us the fine public baths before leaving us. Some of our happiest recollections of Germany are associated with our visit to him, and we shall not soon forget his kindly "Sprechen Sie nicht so schnell" (Do not speak so fast), which was a phrase we had often wanted ourselves. Once when one of us was stuck for a word for "slaughter-house" in a conversation about the German system of having sound meat certified by stamping, and a little pocket dictionary was produced, the Doctor (like any eager schoolboy), came out with the emphatic utterance "The little beast!" What hours of laborious study of English did that not imply?

Our next visit was to the main building of the Technical High School referred to above. This has been so much written about and so often described, that we refrain from saying much. "Not half has been told." All the highest officers of the state industries of Prussia are educated here. There are about 3,000 students. The education offered is probably the most thorough accessible in the world, that is for industrial leaders. The history of the school goes back just over a century. In the magnificent hall is a statue to the first director, and all this princely pile and princely education began in a school much humbler than our own Technical School. Particulars of its great staff were given in our *Journal* (No. 21).

*(To be continued.)* J.J.O.

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*Nota Bene—*

SEVERAL PARAGRAPHS UNDER THE HEADING OF

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES AND NEWS

ARE UNAVOIDABLY HELD OVER UNTIL OUR NEXT ISSUE.

## A Bootle Minister of the Seventies

There has recently been added to the Library a little volume, the title-page of which reads as follows :—

> *Sermons by the late Rev. Robert French, M.A., with a Biographical Sketch by the Rev. John Brown Johnston, D.D., Edinburgh, 1873.*

From a prefatory note we learn that, immediately after the death of the minister abovenamed, an earnest and general desire was expressed by friends in Bootle, Dunfermline, and Glasgow, that a Memorial Volume should be prepared, containing a few of his discourses and a sketch of his life. Such is the short and simple history of this publication, a few excerpts from which may not be without interest to our readers.

" If a Christian *minister* has been eminently a Christian *man*, the record of his life illustrates the power and beauty of that truth which it was his business to explain and enforce. . . Such a minister was the subject of this sketch—a man of courage and energy, of humility and tenderness, of truth and sagacity and devoutness—a 'man greatly beloved' by all that knew him, and most beloved by those who knew him best. . .

In the summer of 1872, Mr French received a cordial invitation to become minister of Derby Road Congregation, Bootle, which was vacant by the translation to New York of the former pastor, the Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D. Some of Mr. French's friends, whom he consulted, thought it would be better for the congregation of Queen Anne Street, whose affection and esteem he had secured, and for himself as a minister, that he should decline the call. It seemed to them, on the one hand, a very trying thing to succeed a man of such admirable ministerial qualifications as Dr. Taylor, and a step, on the other hand, the judiciousness of which might at least be disputed, to leave Dunfermline, where he had had time only to begin many excellent plans of good-doing, and where there was a reasonable prospect of many years of very eminent usefulness. His own judgment was to accept the call from Bootle, and in coming to this decision he did what he honestly thought was right. . . And he himself never seems to have regretted the step he took, although subsequent events were so painful and mysterious.

His induction at Liverpool took place on the 15th of August, 1872, and, at his earnest request, I (the Rev. John Brown Johnston, D.D.), introduced him to his new charge on the Sabbath following. On the evening of that day he preached the sermon in this volume, on the words :—'Necessity is laid upon me ; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the Gospel,' to a large and deeply impressed congregation, who left the place of worship with prayers for his future usefulness, and with expectations, apparently well-grounded, of many years of

pastoral labour. No one imagined that in a month from that date he was to be laid low by mortal disease, and that, after a longer ministry of suffering than of active labour in Bootle, he was to be called to his reward. Yet so it was. The event proved that he who had gone to *work* in Bootle, had gone there only to *die*. His co-presbyter, the Rev. William Graham, has said, in words of truth and beauty, 'The shadow of death, the consecration of the eternal world, was upon him all unknown to him or to us, as he entered on that induction day full of fresh hope and tried power upon his great work.' A good and fertile land was before him, but he was only allowed to survey it in its length and breadth, when the Master called him to higher service and nobler joy. . .

He preached on the morning and evening of the 8th of September, and addressed the children of the Sunday School in the afternoon. On the following day he made several pastoral visits, and presided at a meeting of session in the evening. He spoke to some of the elders with cheerful animation of his projects for the congregation's advancement in good-doing. About three o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, he was seized —with little or no premonition—with vomiting of blood and other symptoms of severe lung disease. His medical attendants had little expectation from the first of his recovery ; but there were at times gleams of hope. Dr. Macnicol, a member of his congregation, was unremitting in his attentions, and in the most generous and self-denying spirit, did all that eminent medical skill and experience could suggest for his relief ; and many prayers were offered on his behalf. One of the last acts of the English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, which was holding its session in Liverpool at the time, was to commend him in prayer to God ; and his predecessor, Dr. Taylor, to whom tidings had been sent by telegraph, was so affected, that at his suggestion a meeting of Sabbath school teachers, to which he was going when he received the sad intelligence, offered special prayer for the minister and congregation at Bootle. The knowledge of these things comforted him : he believed that 'the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much,' and he was pleased to think that 'prayer was made without ceasing of the Church unto God for him.' . . Fresh attacks of hemorrhage prostrated him, and after some weeks of languishing and pain, he passed away on the 25th of October.

'The warrior laid down his two-edged sword,' said one of the local newspapers, referring to his death, 'that inspired message which, more mighty than the swords of ancient heroes, can heal the hearts it has smitten ; fresh from early triumphs, and still anxious to fight the good fight of faith, the young champion, catching his Captain's eye, and obedient to his Captain's summons, struck his tent and went hence for ever.' Though sickness and death came to this devoted young minister unexpectedly, they did not find him unprepared, and the best sermon he ever preached was that on childlike humility and Christian courage and 'peace in believing,' which he preached from his death-bed. . .

And thus, 'ere his prime,' died Robert French. I (the Rev. John Brown Johnston, D.D.) introduced him to his congregation in Bootle in the hope of a long and successful ministry, but this hope was destined to speedy and bitter disappointment. I saw his remains committed to the grave a few weeks afterwards in the Necropolis of Glasgow—in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life. . .

He lies not far from Hcugh, and Dick, and Wardlaw, and Anderson, and many others of commanding ability and impressive eloquence and noble character. This little volume will show that in moral earnestness and believing apprehension of the grand verities and entire consecration to the work of the ministry, Robert French was second to none, whose ashes rest in that 'city of the dead.'"

C. H. H.

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The Rev. W. W. Mason, B.A., the highly esteemed pastor of St. Mary's, has presented his collection of British Mosses, consisting of about 200 species, to the Museum. Of the 3,800 mosses and liverworts which Humboldt estimates as the present number of their species, about 447 mosses are found in the British islands. For their perfect development, writes Miss F. E. Tripp, they require the state of atmosphere obtained at a high level, combined with continued damp ; and these conditions are fulfilled in the loveliest regions of the earth, the valleys which radiate on all sides from a mountain chain. High above the sea level, their steep sides condense the moist atmosphere attracted by the hills, and here, therefore, is the glory of the moss.

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England needs the very best schools in the world. She cannot copy the educational systems of other nations, but she must study them in order to equal or surpass their excellence in her own way. Once let England realise what schools might do for her, and there would arise, here as elsewhere, a great national enthusiasm for education. To provide in the right way the quality and variety of education which England needs would be a very costly undertaking, but the best national investment. Our national habits of thought and life point to the conclusion that in the education of English children the study of Nature should have an important place.

*M. E. Sadler.*

## ON THE PLEASURES OF READING

In his speech at the Jubilee of the Manchester Public Libraries, Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, referred to the pleasures of reading as follows : ' Victor Hugo said, "They who opened a school closed a prison." This was not all due to education, or to Public Libraries, but they had contributed to it. The fact was only a fraction of the crime of the country arose from irresistible temptation or deliberate wickedness : the great sources were drink and ignorance. Drink, again, was often due to dulness and the craving for excitement. Books, however, were exciting without being intoxicating ; with a choice of books nobody could be dull. No one could read a good and interesting book for an hour without being the better for it ; happier and better, not merely for the moment, but the memory remained with them—stores of bright and beautiful thoughts which they could call up when they would. The speaker then gave statistics of the books issued for the Manchester libraries, and gave advice on reading generally. The figures did not imply, as they might be thought, that four hours out of five devoted to reading would be devoted to fiction. A work on science or history would take five or perhaps ten times as much thought and time as a story, and he quite believed from the figures that the readers here actually spent less time on works of fiction than they did on other subjects. Suppose, and he thought it rather an extreme case, that a story book was ten times as entertaining as a history. For the first day there was no doubt a considerable balance in favour of the story, but in six months the balance would be turned, and would soon be heavily in favour of the history. He was here, moreover, speakly merely of the pleasure, without considering the solid advantages. Summing up the pleasures of reading, he said in the words of an old English song :—

Oh, for a booke and a shady nooke,
Eyther in doore or out :
With the grene leaves whispering overhead,
Or the streete cryes all about.
Where I maie reade, all at my ease,
Both of the newe and old ;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke
Is better to me than golde.

Macaulay had wealth and fame, rank and power, and yet he told them in his biography that he owed the happiest hours of his life to books. Books were peculiarly necessary to the working men in our towns. Their life was one of much monotony. The savage had a far more varied existence. He must watch the habits of the game he hunted, their migrations and feeding grounds ; he must know where and how to fish ; every month brought him some fresh occupation and some change of food. He must prepare his weapons and build his own house ; even the lighting of a fire, so easy now, is to him a matter of labour and skill. The agricultural labourer turned his hand

to many things. He ploughed and sowed, mowed and reaped. He planted at one season, used the billhook and the axe at another. He looked after the sheep and pigs and cows. On the other hand the man who worked in a shop or manufactory had a much more monotonous life. He was confined to one process, or perhaps even one part of a process, from year's end to year's end. He acquired, no doubt, a skill little short of miraculous, but, on the other hand, very narrow. If he is not himself to become a mere animated machine, he must generally obtain, and in some cases he can only obtain, the necessary variety and interest from the use of books.'

## NATURE-STUDY

There is no single substance in Nature the properties of which are fully known to us. There is no animal or plant which would not well repay, I do not say merely the attention of an hour, but even the devotion of a lifetime. I often grieve to think how much happiness our fellow-countrymen lose from their ignorance of science. Man, we know, is born to sorrow and suffering, but he is not born to be dull, and no one with any love of science ever could be. If anyone is ever dull, it is not only his misfortune, but his own fault. Every wood, every field, every garden, every stream, every pond is full of interest for those who have eyes to see. No one would sit and drink in a public-house, if he knew how delightful it was to sit and think in a field; no one would seek excitement in gambling and betting, if he knew how much more interesting science is; science never ruined anyone, but is a sort of fairy godmother ready to shower on us all manner of good gifts, if we will only let her. In mediæval fairy tales the nature spirits occasionally fell in love with some peculiarly attractive mortals, and endowed their favourites with splendid presents. But Nature will do all this, and more, for anyone who loves her.

Lastly, in the troubles and sorrows of life science will do much to sooth, comfort, and console. If we contemplate the immeasurable lapse of time indicated by geology, the almost infinitely small, and quite infinitely complex and beautiful structures rendered visible by the microscope, or the depths of space revealed by the telescope, we cannot but be carried out of ourselves.

*Lord Avebury.*

# RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

## LENDING DEPARTMENT

*Books marked with an asterisk (*) are suitable for children*

Atlantic Monthly. 1903 ... .. ... .. ... ... 19278

Bell (R. S. W.) The Cub in love ... ... ... ... ... 17199
— Love the laggard ... ... ... ... ... ... 17200
*— Tales of Greyhouse ... .. ... ... ... ... 17201
Black's Guide to Scotland. 1902 ... ... .. ... ... 15913
Blackwood's Magazine. 1903 .. .. ... .. ... 19270
Boisgobey (F. du.) Cash on delivery ... ... .. ... 17208
Bradley (A. G.) Highways and byways in South Wales. 1903 15916
Bryce (J.) Studies in contemporary biography. 1903 ... 15117
Buckley (W.) "Croppies lie down:" a tale of Ireland in '98 17186
Burton (A. R. E.) Cape Colony for the settler. 1903 ... 15909

Cæsar. Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars; literally translated with notes. 1898 ... ... ... .. ... 15912
Cassell's Magazine. 1902-3... .. ... ... ... ... 19262
Castle (A. & E.) The star dreamer ... ... .. ... 17187
Cobden (R.) Speeches on Free Trade. 1903 ... .. ... 15917
Cornhill Magazine. 1903 .. .. .. .. ... .. 19266
Cymru. 1903... ... .. ... ... ... ... ... 19280

Dillon (W.) Life of John Mitchel. 2v. 1888 .. ... ... 15122
Doyle (*Sir* A. C.) The parasite ... ... ... .. ... 17184

Feilden's Magazine. 1903 ... .. ... ... ... .. 13882

Gentleman's Magazine. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... 19268
Gould (N.) The doctor's double ... ... ... ... .. 17209
— Hills and dales (Horse or blacksmith?) ... .. .. 17211
"Gray (Maxwell)" *M. G. Tuttiet.* Richard Rosny ... ... 17198

Hausner (A.) The manufacture of preserved foods and sweetmeats. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... 13874
Haweis (H. R.) Music and morals. 1900 .. ... ... 13094
"Hill (Headon)" *F. Grainger.* Guilty gold. . ... ... 17206
Hume (F.) Woman: the Sphinx ... ... ... ... ... 17204
Hurst (G. H.) Lubricating oils, fats and greases. 1902 ... 13875
Hyne (C. J. C.) Captain Kettle, K.C.B.... ... ... .. 17188

Jekyll (G.) Home and garden : notes and thoughts, practical and critical. 1900 ... ... ... ... ... ... 13788
Jennison (F. H.) The manufacture of lake pigments from artificial colours. 1900... ... ... ... ... ... 13876
Jones (M. W.) The testing and valuation of raw materials used in paint and colour manufacture. 1900 ... ... 13877

Keith (G. S.) Plea for a simpler life. 1903 ... ... ... 13881

Langbridge (R.) The flame and the flood ... ... ... 17210
Le Queux (W.) Secrets of Monte Carlo ... ... ... ... 17205
Lee (F. G.) The Church under Queen Elizabeth : an historical sketch. 1892 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15366
Livache (A.) & McIntosh (J. G.) The manufacture of varnishes, oil crushing, refining and boiling, and kindred industries. 1899 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 13878
Lonergan (W. F.) Historic churches of Paris. 1896 ... ... 15886
Lorimer (G. H.) Letters from a self-made merchant to his son. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19265
"Lynch (Lawrence L.)" *E. M. van Deventer.* Under fate's wheel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17190

McCarthy (J.) British political leaders. 1903... ... ... 15118
McNeill (A.) The egregious English. 1903 ... ... ... 19264
Macquoid (K. S.) His heart's desire ... ... ... ... 17195
Magnay (*Sir* W.) The Red Chancellor ... ... ... ... 17202
Mann (M. E.) The Cedar Star ... ... ... ... ... 17203
Murray's Handbook for travellers in Portugal. 1887... ... 15915

Oliphant (L.) Piccadilly ... ... ... ... ... ... 17191

Pall Mall Magazine. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19259
Parry (E. J.) and Coste (J. H.) The chemistry of pigments. 1902 13879
Pearson's Magazine. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19276

Reed's Engineers' handbook : Supplement, containing the new regulations and new elementary questions and answers, by W. H. Thorn. 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... 13719
Rice (A. H.) Lovey Mary... ... ... ... ... ... 17193
— Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch ... ... ... ... 17194
"Rita" *Mrs. W. D. Humphreys.* Prince Charming... ... 17192
Russell (W. C.) Overdue ... ... ... ... ... ... 17189

Shoemaker (M. M.) The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Pekin 1903 ... ... ... ... ... 15910
Standage (H.C.) The leather worker's manual. 1900 ... 13880
Strand Magazine. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19272

Temple Bar. 1903 ... .. ... ... ... ... ... 19274
Teuffel (W. S.) History of Roman literature. 2v. 1900 ... 10244
Tolstoï (L.) Sevastopol, and other stories ... ... ... 17185
Trent (W. P.) A history of American literature (L.W.) 1903 10246

Walford (L. B.) Stay-at-homes ... ... ... ... ... 17196
*Walton (*Mrs.* O. F.) A peep behind the scenes .. ... 17212
Westcott (A.) Life and letters of Brooke Foss Westcott. 2v. 1903 15120
Wet (C. R. de) Three years war (Oct. 1899-June 1902). 1902 15914
Whitby (B.) Foggy fancies, and other stories ... ... ... 17197
Williamson (C. N.) A woman in grey ... ... ... ... 17207

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## REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Acts of Parliament—

Public General Acts, 1902. La. 8vo.
Annual Register : a review of public events at home and abroad, 1902 1903.

Baker (E. A.) Descriptive handbook to the more noteworthy works of prose fiction in the Library of the Midland Railway Institute, Derby. 1899
Brown (J. D.) Manual of library economy. 1903
Bunyan (J.) The life and death of Mr. Badman ; with twelve compositions by G. W. & L. Rhead. Folio. 1900.

Campbell (J. *Lord*) The lives of the Chief Justices of England. 4v. 1874
— Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England. 10v. 1868
Canova (A.) Works in sculpture and modelling, engraved by H. Moses. 2v. Folio. 1824
Cardiff Corporation. Cardiff Records. Vol. 4. La. 8vo. 1903
Church of England. Official year-book of the Church of England. 1903
Clowes (*Sir* W. L.) and Others. The Royal Navy. Vol 7. La. 8vo. 1903
Cripps (W. J.) Old English plate. 1903

Farrer (W.) A history of the parish of North Meols . . . with historical and descriptive notices of Birkdale and Martin Mere. 4to. 1903

Holme (C.) *Ed.* Masters of English landscape painting : J. S. Cotman, David Cox, Peter De Wint ("Studio" Summer No. 1903) La. 8vo.

Huxley (T. H.) The scientific memoirs : supplementary volume. Ed. Sir. M. Foster and E. R. Lankester. 1903.

Lancashire Pipe Rolls (A.D. 1130-1216). The Latin text extended, and notes added ; also early Lancashire Charters of the period from the reign of William Rufus to that of King John. Transcribed and annotated by W. Farrer. 1902

Low (S.) The English catalogue of books, 1902. 1903

Mackenzie (W.) and Handford (P.) *Edd.* Model byelaws, rules and regulations, under the Public Health and other acts. 2v. 1899

Museums Journal : the organ of the Museums Association. Ed. E. Howarth. July 1901 to date

Sayle (C. E.) Early English printed books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475 to 1640). Vol. 2. (E. Mates to R. Marriot, and English provincial presses). 1902

Sutcliffe (G. L.) *Ed.* The modern carpenter, joiner, and cabinet maker. Vols. 1-4. 4to. 1902-3

Vincent (W. T.) The records of the Woolwich district. La. 8vo. N.D.

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Shorn of romance the spirit of man might well at times despair, but he possesses in it a kind of *elixir vitæ*, it bids for him defiance to the narrow limits of his fate, often it is his guide to the true significance of things. It enables him to step from the dusty pavement in the dull and soulless street to the little chamber on the wall ; from the meaningless cries and bustle to the window that overlooks the gleaming hills and the wide and silent plain, where winds the wizard stream. There, undisturbed by touch of things soiled by ignoble use, he can hold converse with winds and waters and many a travelling star. There he becomes the willing bondman of the enchanter's flute, and keeps step to magical airs. Let the fickle jade, Fortune, fling her outrageous shafts.

"Still at the worst of the worst, books and a chamber remain."

*Professor W. MacNeile Dixon.*

# Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. III—No. 24 DECEMBER. 1903

## Notes on Books, New and Old

The *Shakespeare Rare Print Collection*, edited by Mr. S. Eaton, consists of the most noted pictures of such Shakespeare actors as Edwin Booth, Sir Henry Irving, Edmund Kean, Kemble and others, in the dress of their best known roles ; of the best and most attractive portraits of Shakespeare himself ; of old play bills ; of Shakespeare's autographs ; of engravings from celebrated paintings ; of Shakespearean scenes ; together with views of the buildings and country with which the life of Shakespeare is associated ; and the portraits of his famous contemporaries. The Shakespeare student is sure to be delighted with it ; in fact, anyone can find entertainment and profitable information in turning over these 150 carefully selected plates.

* * *

Everyone must appreciate the genuine public spirit, the keen sense of proportion, and the true artistic instinct which are revealed in the *Handbook of Municipal Liverpool*, compiled under the editorship of Dr. Hope for the benefit of those attending the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health. Not only is it a useful, if somewhat bulky, companion, but the information and the illustrations contained within its covers are of such a nature that in future no local library may be considered complete that has not a copy of the book on its reference shelves. Nearly every public and philanthropic institution in the city, especially those concerning public health, is thoroughly dealt with, historically and practically, and accorded its proper place in Liverpool life ; and as purveyors of information and criticism Dr. Hope has wisely sought those who are best in a position to speak.

* * *

*The Call of the Wild* is a remarkable book. Mr. J. London is a bit of a sociologist and, odd as it may seem, his sociology has stood him in good stead in his study of canine atavism. The call of the wilderness that draws the dog back to the savagery of his prehistoric ancestors is the same force that acts upon men who find themselves in similar conditions and it is a fair wager that the author has had his mind upon the human almost as much as upon the canine atavist. His style is frank and free and his drawing of life in the northland is picturesque and impressive.

If *Place and Power*, by Miss E. T. Fowler, does not contain so many epigrams as are to be found in her previous stories, her numerous readers will find this lack atoned for in the powerful picture that she has given them of the career of a place-and-power-seeking politician. This book is certain to further extend Miss Fowler's already wide popularity, and to confirm the high opinion which so many hold with regard to her stories.

* * *

Volumes three and four of Mr. W. J. Courthope's *A History of English Poetry* are now to hand. The period treated in the two volumes lies between the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 and the Revolution of 1688. More than seventy poets of mark, literary or dramatic, are dealt with biographically and critically, the main design of the author being to trace, through the history of English poetry, the development of thought and imagination in the English people. For this purpose the purely literary poets are, in the third volume, arranged chronologically in groups according to the technical characteristics of their respective work, and an estimate is formed of the value of the contribution made by each poet to the onward movement of the art. A new light is thus thrown on the motives and characters of the poets themselves, a striking example of which will be found in the relations, as poet and patroness, existing between Drayton and the Countess of Bedford, which are here for the first time explained.

* * *

The fourth volume deals in a similar manner with the development of the poetical drama in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., up to the closing of the theatres under the Long Parliament, and with the decline of the poetical drama after the Restoration. The dramatists are arranged chronologically in groups so as to illustrate the successive changes in the public taste. In describing the gradual dramatic development of Shakespeare, which occupies a large part of the volume, particular attention is given to tracing the connection of thought between the sonnets and the plays, and to an examination of the authorship of certain early plays, which are sometimes supposed to be wrongly ascribed to Shakespeare.

## MUSEUM NOTES

In presenting to the Museum a number of framed prints depicting the tombs of a recently exposed cemetery at Alexandria, Egypt, Mr. Thomas Davies, J.P., in a letter to the Curator, says :—" This burial place (Kom el Chougafa) was evidently closed in the first century of our era. The location was discovered by accident. The Archæological Society and the Egyptian authorities took charge of the excavations. I was very interested in the progress of the work, and was one of the first to enter after sufficient of the underground interior had been laid bare to view. I have seen all the figures depicted. A key or explanation of the whole accompanies the engravings." These have now been suspended in the middle upper room, in close proximity to a number of other exhibits from Abydos, presented by the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Mr. Davies was personally acquainted with the learned Conservator of the Alexandria Museum (Professor Botti), who died on October 16th last. He was born at Modena on August 3, 1853. He was educated at the University of Bologna, where he attended the lectures of the celebrated poet Carducci. In 1879 he obtained the degree of doctor of philology at Bologna and was shortly afterwards appointed Professor of Greek and Latin in the Royal Colleges of Cagliari, Matera, Reggio, Messina, Spoleto, and Avellino. In 1889 he went to Tunis as Director of Colonial Schools, and from there he proceeded to Alexandria, where, on June 15th, 1892, he was appointed Conservator of the Græco-Roman Museum. This appointment, which was made by the Alexandria Municipality and the Director General of the Museum Service, could not have fallen on a better man, for he was an enthusiastic archæologist, and worked wonders with the limited means at his disposal. Professor Botti had already visited Egypt prior to his appointment, and had taken back to Italy some valuable "finds" for the Italian Museums and scientific collections. He was one of the founders of the Alexandria Archæological Society and of the Athenæum and started and edited the Bulletin of the Archæological Society. He was also a corresponding member of many learned societies in Europe. During his tenure of office as Conservator of the Museum he worked admirably in making it a representative collection.

* * *

Recently Mr. J. S. Hague, M.Sc., volunteered to lecture, at the Central Library and Museum, to groups of scholars from the upper standards of the ten elementary schools of the borough, on "Cotton and the Cotton Industry." As the subject is one of peculiar local interest, the Free Library Committee accepted the offer with thanks. The lecturer, who possesses an intimate knowledge of cotton manufacture, has got together a capital collection of illustrative material, as well as a number of excellent lantern slides. The opening lecture was delivered on Tuesday, November 24th, to about 100 boys, and notes were readily taken for after use. The lectures, which are free, will be continued weekly until Christmas.

* * *

On Thursday, November 26th, at the Central Public Library and Museum, the Curator delivered the opening address of the seventeenth season of Free Museum Addresses entitled "Some gems of Sacred Art." There was a fair attendance. Every noble picture has great lessons of its own to teach. The inspiration of genius has not been thrown away. It has revealed to us many a lofty truth, and awakened in us many an ennobling emotion. The presence and the memory of great pictures have exercised an elevating influence over us, and have helped, as poetic imagination also helps, to lead us to

'The great in conduct and the pure in thought.'

Paintings have stirred our sluggish imaginations, and have enabled us to realise more of the beauty of Christ's sinless years than we might otherwise have been able to attain. Pictures have not only been the Bible of the ignorant and of the poor, they have asserted their power over the noble and the learned. Many fine lantern slides of famous paintings were used in illustration.

## Local Gleanings from the "Life of William Ewart Gladstone"

It may with safety be asserted that Mr. Morley's *Life of William Ewart Gladstone* will take its place among the masterpieces of British biography. From the great mass of material submitted to him, he has evolved a striking picture of a great personality and a noble life. Too much cannot be said of the masterly handling and grasp which have enabled its author to discard the trifling and choose that which is vital and significant. Mr. Morley has given us a book in which he has loyally endeavoured to comply with our late beloved Queen's injunction that 'he should not carry out the work in the narrow spirit of party.' That it will be read with equal interest and equal appreciation by men of all parties, almost goes without saying. Its attractiveness is well-nigh inexhaustible ; but we only propose in the present instance to draw attention to a few excerpts of local interest.

The dawn of the life of the great and famous man, who is our subject in these memoirs, has been depicted, writes Mr. Morley, with homely simplicity by his own hand. With this fragment of a record it is perhaps best for me to begin our journey. "I was born," he says, "on December 29, 1809," at 62, Rodney Street, Liverpool. "I was baptized, I believe, in the parish church of St. Peter" . . . The child was named William Ewart, after his father's friend, an immigrant Scot and a merchant like himself, and father of a younger William Ewart, who became member for Liverpool, and did good public service in Parliament . . .

My father's father (Thomas Gladstones) seems from his letters to have been an excellent man and a wise parent : his wife a woman of energy. There are pictures of them at Fasque, by Raeburn. He was a merchant, in Scotch phrase ; that is to say, a shopkeeper dealing in corn and stores, and my father as a lad served in his shop. But he also sent a ship or ships to the Baltic ; and I believe that my father, whose energy soon began to out-top that of all the very large family, went in one of these ships at a very early age as a supercargo, an appointment then, I think, common. But he soon quitted a nest too small to hold him. He was born in December, 1764 : and I have (at Hawarden) a reprint of the *Liverpool Directory* for 178—, in which his name appears as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Corrie, corn merchants.

Here his force soon began to be felt as a prominent, and then a foremost member of the community. A liberal in the early period of the century, he drew to Mr. Canning, and brought that statesman as candidate to Liverpool in 1812, by personally offering to guarantee his expenses at a time when, though prosperous, he could hardly have been a rich man. His services to the town were testified by gifts of plate, now in the possession of the elder lines of his descendants, and by a remarkable subscription of six thousand pounds raised to enable him to contest the borough of Lancaster . . .

At his demise, in December, 1851, the value of his estate was, I think, near £600,000 . . . My mother, a beautiful and admirable woman, failed in health and left him a widower in 1835, when she was 62 . . .

My next recollection belongs to the period of Mr. Canning's first election for Liverpool, in . . . October . . . 1812. Much entertaining went on in my father's house [Seaforth House], where Mr. Canning himself was a guest, and on a day of a great dinner I was taken down to the dining room. I was set upon one of the chairs, standing, and directed to say to the company 'Ladies and Gentlemen' . . .

I have one other early recollection to record. It must, I think, have been in the year 1815, that my father and mother took me with them on either one or two . . . journeys. The objective points were Cambridge and London respectively. My father had built, under the very niggard and discouraging laws which repressed, rather than encouraged, the erection of new churches at that period, the church of St. Thomas' at Seaforth, and he wanted a clergyman for it.

[NOTE : John Gladstone built St. Thomas's Church, 1814-15 ; St. Andrew's, Liverpool, about 1816.] Guided in these matters very much by the deeply religious temper of my mother, he went with her to Cambridge to obtain a recommendation of a suitable person from Mr. Simeon, whom I saw at the time . . . Mr. Simeon, I believe, recommended Mr. Jones, an excellent specimen of the excellent evangelical school of those days . . . He became eventually archdeacon of Liverpool, and died in great honour a few years ago at much past 90. . .

I was not a devotional child. I have no recollection of early love for the House of God and for divine service : though after my father built the church at Seaforth, . . . I remember cherishing a hope that he would bequeath it to me, and that I might live in it. I have a very early recollection of hearing preaching in St. George's, Liverpool, but it is this : that I turned quickly to my mother and said, "When will he have done?" . . .

I received, unless my memory deceives me, very little benefit from teaching. My father was too much occupied, my mother's health was broken . . . Where was the official or appointed teacher all this time? He was the Rev. Mr. Rawson, of Cambridge, who had, I suppose, been passed by Mr. Simeon and become private tutor in my father's house. But as he was to be incumbent of the church, the bishop required a parsonage, and that he should live in it. Out of this grew a very small school of about twelve boys, to which I went, with some senior brother or brothers, remaining for a while. Mr. Rawson was a good man . . . His school afterwards rose into considerable repute, and it had Dean Stanley and the sons of one or more other Cheshire families for pupils. But I think this was not so much due to its intellectual stamina as to the extreme salubrity of the situation on the pure dry sands of the Mersey's mouth, with all the advantages of the strong tidal action and the fresh and frequent north-west winds. At five miles from Liverpool Exchange, the sands, delicious for riding, were one absolute solitude . . .

And now I remember that I used to teach pretty regularly on Sundays in the Sunday-school built by my father near the Primrose [query, Rimrose] bridge.

To these fragments, writes Mr. Morley, no long supplement is needed. Thomas Gladstones, grandfather of him with whom we are concerned, made his way from Biggar to Leith, and there set up in a modest way as corn dealer, wholesale and retail. His wife was a Neilson, of Springfield. To them sixteen children were born, and John Gladstones [He dropped the *s* in 1787] born December 11th, 1764, was their eldest son. Having established himself in Liverpool, he married in 1792 Jane Hall, a lady of that city, who died without children six years later. In 1800 he took for his second wife, Anne Robertson, of Dingwall. Her father was of the clan Dounachaidh, and her mother was of kin with Mackenzies, Munros, and other highland stocks. Their son, therefore, was of unmixed Scottish origins, half highland, half lowland borderer . . .

As from whig John Gladstone turned Canningite, so from Presbyterian also he turned Churchman. He paid the penalty of men who change their party, and was watched with a critical eye by old friends; but he was a liberal giver for beneficent public purposes, and in 1811 he was honoured by the freedom of Liverpool. His ambition naturally pointed to parliament, and he was elected first for Lancaster in 1818, and next for Woodstock in 1820 . . . In 1826 he was chosen at Berwick, but was unseated the year after . . . He was one of the majority who by six carried Plunket's catholic motion in 1821, and the matter figures in the earliest of the hundreds of surviving letters from his youngest son, then over eleven, and on the eve of his departure for Eton :—

SEAFORTH,

*March 10th, 1821.*

I address these few lines to you to know how my dear mother is, to thank you for your kind letter, and to know whether Edward may get two padlocks for the wicket and large shore gate. They are now open, and the people make a thoroughfare of the green walk and the carriage road. I read Mr. Plunket's speech, and I admire it exceedingly. I enclose a letter from Mr. Rawson to you. He told me to-day that Mrs. R. was a great deal better. Write to me again as soon as you can.—

Ever your most affectionate and dutiful son,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

In after years he was fond of recalling how the Liverpool with which he had been most familiar (1810-20), though the second commercial town in the kingdom, did not exceed 100,000 of population, and how the silver cloud of smoke that floated above her resembled that which might now appear over any secondary borough or village of the country. " I have seen wild roses growing upon the very ground that is now the centre of the borough of Bootle. All that land is now partly covered with residences and partly with places of business and industry ; but in my time but one single house stood upon the space between Primrose (query, Rimrose) brook and the town of

Liverpool." Among his early recollections was the extraordinarily beautiful spectacle of a dock delivery on the Mersey, after a long prevalence of westerly winds followed by a change. Liverpool cannot imitate that now [1892], at least not for the eye ! . . .

In 1829, John Gladstone, after much negotiation, had bought the estate of Fasque, in Kincardineshire for £80,000 . . . The home at Seaforth was broken up, though relatives remained there or in the neighbourhood . . . On his way south in January, 1834, Mr. Gladstone stays with relatives at Seaforth, "where even the wind howling upon the window at night was dear and familiar."

C. H. H.

*Postscript.*—Recently the Town Clerk of Bootle, in drawing Mr. Morley's attention to the fact that the "Primrose" bridge, referred to on page 16, was known locally as the "Rimrose" bridge, asked if the entry in Mr. Gladstone's diary threw any light on the derivation of the latter name, which up to the present had baffled elucidation.

The letter elicited the following reply :—

Flowermead,
Wimbledon Park,
S.W.

Dear Sir,

I feel that I can throw no light. I must have taken it from some newspaper report of a speech, I fancy.

It is pleasant to me that you find the story interesting.

Yours truly,

*Oct. 15, 1903.* J. Morley.

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*The Jewish Encyclopædia* has reached the fourth volume (Chazars—Dreyfus Case.) Within the limited space at our disposal we feel it impossible to treat adequately of this scholarly work. Among the articles that may especially be mentioned are : 'Chazars,' by Herman Rosenthal ; 'Cologne,' by Isaac Broyde ; 'Commerce,' by Joseph Jacobs, B.A. ; 'Cremation,' by Professor Richard Gottheil ; 'Creation' and 'Crucifixion,' by Emil G. Hirsch ; 'Costume,' by Professor William Nowack ; 'Denmark,' by Professor D. Simonsen ; 'Dreams,' by Ludwig Blau, Ph.D.; and 'The Dreyfus Case.' Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered from the fact that the total number of entries in the volume is considerably more than a thousand, the editors and contributors number nearly two hundred, and there are upwards of two hundred illustrations. In all respects it shows great care, and is to be commended as an extremely able piece of work.

## An Educational Tour in North Germany

*(Concluded)*

Saturday morning we devoted to an inspection of some of the great museums of art and archaeology, and to seeing the fine buildings of the capital city of Prussia. The University Buildings are extensive, but it is not their architecture that gives the great fame to this seat of research and knowledge. They are a great contrast to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge ; outwardly reminding one of business premises and government offices. Yet they are in a pleasant part of the city, and conveniently close to the great museums. Second-hand book barrows haunt their precincts suggesting the time-long association of poverty and learning.

In the afternoon, we took an express train to Dresden. On this journey of 112 miles, the scenery gave us more pleasure than on the early part of the route, and the pleasure was much increased as we came into the valley of the Elbe.

Saturday evening and Sunday were spent in getting our bearings in the beautiful city of Dresden and in walks in the suburbs. We were much touched by the singing on bended-knees of a verse of our national anthem by the congregation in the English church there. Later we had an interesting conversation with the English chaplain who expressed great admiration for the discipline of the German folk, and the excellence of the education in the "Technikum" as he called it.

The hotel which we stayed at had cure-baths located in buildings at the back. Here we saw the installation for the Finster cure for lupus by light rays, and various electric-current baths as well as the more usual water and steam baths.

On Monday morning we had an interview with Dr. Blochwitz at the Town Hall. His enthusiasm for education is great, and the more we investigated the school system of the city the deeper we found the impress of his personality upon it. He kindly sent his servant with us to the Minister of the Interior that we might have a proper introduction from him to the School of Art, which is under the Saxon Home Office ; he also gave us introductions to the heads of the artisans' school and the advanced commercial school of the city.

At the latter school Dr. Rachel received us cordially and gave us his views on the class of school he presides over. The recognition by state and town is much in advance for technical education, but a movement is sensibly bringing forward the claims of commercial training. The municipality gives a subsidy to the school, but the business men are the chief support of the school. The fees for instruction are £18 per annum, either for the one or the three years' day course. An apprentice course of one year provides for eight hours a week, evening instruction in Commercial Law, Book-keeping and Business Method, Commercial Correspondence and Commercial

Arithmetic. This course costs the scholar £5 4s. 0d. Nearly six hundred scholars are in the commercial schools. Excellent school libraries for teachers and scholars are provided. There is a staff of 23 teachers and professors.

On our way to the Commercial School we called at the School of Art which is under State control. Here we saw excellent work being done, though the school is somewhat small for a metropolitan institution. There seemed to be little difference in the organisation and methods of the school from our own South Kensington system. The Museum attached was evidently formed on the London model, and the Director was pleased to let us know that he was acquainted with some of the staff of our Royal College of Art. Here, as in nearly every educational institute we visited, there is a library, but this library made a very special business of filing designs. Christmas and Birthday cards were mounted and stored in boxes and immediately available for reference. We tested this by asking for items from the catalogue, but whether we were unfortunate or not I cannot say, the cards brought to us did not appear particularly worth filing as examples of design.

In the afternoon our appointment was with the Director of the Royal Technical High School. Dr. Hempel, whose work on *Gas Analysis* is favourably known in this country, received us genially. With the utmost frankness he discussed the good and bad points of the German system. Having travelled in England and America, he was well fitted to draw comparisons. He thought the English made too much of sport, the Germans too little; that some of the best students came from the humblest classes, that the Germans stay longer at school than necessary, that the Military system was the physical salvation of the German student, and that the best man would come to the top under any system. Asked about a particular student, then at Leipsic, who had begun his education in England and was completing it at a German University, he said he thought that was a training of the very best kind.

He had been informed of our coming by the authorities, and laid himself out to show us the school over which he was for the second time presiding. The school buildings stand on about 20,000 square yards of land, and there are five faculties. The Engineering faculty was removing to entirely new premises, on a corner of a piece of ground about 100,000 square yards in extent, which has been acquired for extensions. We chose to see the Chemical department, and afterwards to visit the new Engineering School. There are many separate laboratories. The chemistry of liquified gases is provided for by special rooms and machinery for condensation, that of dyeing by laboratories with an immense variety of small water-motor mixers and stirrers. Numerous new dyes have been discovered here. Indeed the place is a home of original research. Materials are tested and examined for private manufacturers, and the school renders an important public service in this way. The Library is open to anyone in the town desiring to use it for trade reference. Admirable provision is made for the social life of the students and their clubs. A magnificent general hall is included in the building.

The new buildings in the suburbs were a revelation to us. It is clear that the American type of technical training has had a great influence here. The number and variety of motors for experimental purposes were far in advance of what we had seen at Hanover. One very large piece of masonry and brick work contained an artificial canal and mechanical arrangements for producing a continuous flow of water through a large turbine motor. The unoccupied land will for the present be used as a playing field, and Dr. Hempel is bent on developing a love of out-door games.

We left Dr. Hempel with regret, and later in the evening made our way to a distant part of the city, where a new Artisans' School had been erected. Here on a hot July evening we saw scores of young people in large and lofty teaching rooms, every casement being wide open, eagerly listening to lectures on Algebra and Projection and practising machine drawing. The teaching ceased at half-past nine, and when we left we were escorted part of our way back by a young Saxon who was bent on practising his imperfect English upon us. We admired his persistence, and did not wonder that many Germans become good linguists. "It is dogged that does it."

The building is a handsome stone structure which cost about £30,000. In the basement, provision is made for special trade classes. The equipment of apparatus for electric measurement was very good ; but on the mechanical engineering side it was rather scanty. A man trained at Charlotteuberg, and with experience of works had recently been put in charge of the practical teaching, and it is clear that this new School of Industry will rapidly improve. Day and Evening Classes go on for about ten months of the year. Sundays are much used for instruction, and as elsewhere special trade drawing classes are a particular feature of the work. There are no fewer than twelve very large class rooms reserved for drawing classes. Dr. Kuhnow, the able director was justly proud of his charge and he gave us freely of his stores of information. The attendance is greatly helped in Saxony by the stringent compulsory laws which require apprentices from 14 to 17 to attend evening instruction, in some cases up to as many as six hours a week. As a matter of fact a very large number in this school attend eight hours a week.

Tuesday of our second week in Germany saw us on our way to Leipsic. The journey of more than seventy miles is not very remarkable, but there is abundant evidence of cultivation and industry all the way.

Our purpose in visiting Leipsic was mainly to see its Commercial High School, which is looked up to as a type of the Commercial School of University grade. The town is all alive with its commerce, and possesses many noble buildings of modern erection, for example the Law Courts, the New Theatre and the Museum, but the Town Hall which is being erected seems likely to equal or surpass any now existing. The old Town Hall built in 1556 occupies the east side of the market-place, and is a structure, quaint beyond description. Thither we directed our steps to secure direction and information

from the Ober-Burgomeister. Provided with his introduction we sought the oft-described Commercial Educational Institute, and Dr. Raydt, its Director.

There is nothing imposing in the appearance of the building, nor is there any great degree of specialisation in the interior of it—indeed a commercial school does not call for this as does a practical science school. The apparatus for the *Muster-kontor* work was shown us, but it was particularly simple, and indeed the absence of enthusiasm for this form of teaching the cycle of commercial operations by imaginary transactions at different desks representing bankers', merchants', shippers', solicitors' offices, for example, did not commend the attempt as a great success.

The Museum used for illustrating lectures on *Waarenkunde* or Merchandise, we naturally asked to see. It brought home to us the fact that in England we separate our Museums from our schools, whilst our German neighbours bring them into the closest connection with the teaching work of the school. Everything was neatly placed in its cabinet and little or nothing displayed for merely desultory sight seeing.

As at Dresden, this commercial institute has several schools within its walls. The annual fees to its secondary branches vary from £12 to £18, but foreigners pay £25. There is an apprentice course for one year, and another for three years, each taking 12 hours a week. The hours of meeting of this school are from 7 to 9 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

The Commercial High School is of University rank but is grafted, as it were, on to the Secondary School and inarched into the University. It is of recent date, having been opened in April, 1898. In the first session it had 95 students. In 1901-2 there were 353, of whom 125 were foreigners. Much the same rules for admission to this High School apply as to the Technical High Schools. The staff consists of 35 teachers and a Director.

In 1902 the Town Council contributed £525 towards the expenses and the State £750. These sums are small in comparison of what is contributed to technical instruction. From a conversation we had with a scholar from Wigan, while waiting in the ante-room, we did not gather that the school had impressed him as giving teaching which he could not have obtained at the Liverpool School of Commerce whence he came. He admitted, however, that he should have omitted the first year's course and begun at the second; and if he had done so his opinion might have been other than it was.

The Municipal Artisans' School which we also visited is about the same size as that at Dresden described above, and similar work is done there. It is well provided for trade classes in Machine Construction and in the Wood-working industries. We saw under tuition classes of boys about fifteen years of age in the day school, and looked over a large collection of students' drawings of machine-parts. The latter were very well executed, but some drawings of special difficulty which we asked to see were not there. The work was in no way better than what we can show in our Technical School.

On our way home again we stopped some hours at Magdeburg, a large centre of industry, and saw a new Technical School for the artisan class. It was satisfactory to be told in a cutler's shop in this town that the best blades were of Sheffield make. The shopman could not understand our asking for knives of German make, when price was of little consequence.

At Brunswick, the quaintest city we have ever seen, we stayed a night, but had only leisure to look at the outside of the Technical High School buildings. They are solid and large but plain, yet the fact that Brunswick was almost the first town to take up advanced technical instruction gave an interest to the place.

On our return journey we had even more cause to compare the condition of British and German labourers from the point of view of leisure, much to the advantage of our fellow-countrymen. For bearing and manners, we must reluctantly give the palm to the German, in whom the habit of military discipline appears to be ingrained. But what a price to pay? Two years complete military service, and eight years' service of seven or eight weeks a year besides; and the pay for this, about twopence a day.

In comparing what we saw with what we have at home, it must be remembered that all the towns we visited were large ones, and we had no reason to believe that in any Northern German town of 60,000 inhabitants was there a better provision of opportunities for acquiring technical training for artisans surpassing those in Bootle. We must not, however, infer that we have nothing to learn from Prussia and Saxony. In a work which, it is hoped, may soon appear, in part as the result of these enquiries, much detailed information on the various types of school visited, and on their co-ordination into a national system will be set down, and conclusions drawn applicable to ourselves.

J.J.O.

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## Report on the Examination Successes of Students, Municipal Technical School, Bootle

*Presented to the Meeting for the Distribution of Prizes held in the Bootle Technical School, September 10th, 1903.*

The examination passes for the past session were 496 against 466 in the previous session. This takes no account of the class examinations on which certificates are granted to enter a higher class.

The Science subjects (advanced examinations only) contributed 51 (last year 64) successes, Art 106 (last year 86), Plumbing 4 (last year 11), other subjects 328 (last year 305).

The first class passes obtained were in Science 9 (last year 19), including a first class in Honours Part II of Hygiene, which carries the award of a bronze medal, to Edward Hayward, in Art 41 (last year 45), in other subjects 64 (last year 80). The Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes passed 10 students with distinction (last year 3), 8 of these were for Cookery.

The number of papers worked were in Science 76, in Art 138, in City and Guilds of London examinations 6, in Union of Institutes examinations 345, in St. John's Ambulance examinations 23—total 588.

The percentages of passes are higher than last year's. In Advanced Science 67·2 (last year 52·5), in Art 76·4 (last year 58), in Union of Institutes examinations 90 (last year 86). In this report figures are not given for Elementary Science examinations taken by students at their own cost. Many more entered these than did last year.

With regard to the Owen Owen scholar, F. L. Gorse, who has lately completed his two years' period at the School of Commerce, Liverpool, the Honorary Secretary reported that "he acquitted himself in a highly satisfactory manner, and exhibited great zeal and intelligence in the study of the various subjects included in our curriculum."

The scholarship now vacated has been awarded to W. D. Pritchard, who passed a good examination in prescribed subjects.

The Derby scholar, J. H. Sinclair, has vacated his scholarship and passed the B.Sc. (Vict). with honours.

The successor to this scholarship is T. W. Hankinson, who has also been awarded the Reid prize for Graphic Statics, in the competition for which the honorary examiner reported "a very close and creditable competition."

The Davies' scholar, T. Fell, has made a good start for passing in the first class the preliminary examination of Victoria University at the close of his first year's work.

The Lamb scholarship for Art still remains unappropriated. Ten works have been accepted towards Art Teachers' qualifications by the Board of Education (last year there were 3).

The following gentlemen and firms have given prizes :—Mr. James Reid, Mr. W. Rowlandson, Mr. Councillor T. Bell, the Town Clerk (Mr. J. Henry Farmer), Messrs. Johnson Brothers, Messrs. J. Webster and Brother, Messrs. Campbell and Isherwood.

Donations towards scholarship funds and proffered aid of this kind have been received from Lord Derby, Mr. Owen Owen, Mr. Thomas Davies, J.P., and Mr. James Webster, J.P.

Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, Assoc. M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., has acted as honorary examiner for the Reid prize award. To all these gentlemen and firms the Committee tender their thanks.

Evening School scholarships and text books have been awarded to forty scholars who last session attended the Evening Continuation Schools.

This evening 130 individual students will receive prizes as against 126 last year.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to urge upon students in the first place to get a good grounding in the more elementary subjects and stages in the group they intend to take up, and then not to rest content with certificates or prizes, but to push on into the advanced studies where persistence will bring them both profit and delight. At no distant date entrance examinations will be required in Evening Technical Schools, and a settled course of study prescribed consonant with the proper aim of the student's calling. Do not cease to climb the mountain till the top is reached, the view is fairer higher up.

JOHN J. OGLE,

*Secretary for Higher Education.*

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## Technical School Exhibition

List of prizes awarded at the Students' Exhibition of Work, September, 1903.

### ART.

1.—Shaded drawing of a piece of ornament or a head from a cast—Miss E. F. Bark.

2.—Shaded drawing in chalk or sepia, from a group of models—Miss A. E. Williams.

3.—Best design or set of designs—Miss B. Wiles.

4.—Head from life, shaded in chalk or painted in sepia, monochrome or colour—Miss S. G. Unwin.

5.—Drawing in chalk or painting in monochrome of a full figure from the nude—Mr. H. F. Leathwood.

6.—Painting from still life of flowers in oil or water colour—Miss E. A. Bark.

7.—Sketch or set of sketches from Nature done in the sketching class or during the summer vacation—Miss E. A. Bark.

### SCIENCE.

Chemistry.—1st prize, H. H. Johnson ; 2nd prize, not awarded.

Machine Construction and Drawing.—1st prize, H. H. Hurst ; 2nd prize, A. J. Wright ; 3rd prize, N. R. Redfern.

Pure Mathematics.—Stage I, T. H. Williams ; Stage II, L. Cavanagh ; Stage III, not awarded.

Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry.—1st prize, A. F. Court ; 2nd prize, C. H. Hewitson.

Hygiene.—1st prize, John Griffiths ; 2nd prize, E. Hayward.

Physiography—1st prize, Florence Spedding ; 2nd prize, Jessie Wood.

Building Construction.—1st prize, D. T. Lloyd Jones ; 2nd prize, George Hinton.

Practical Mathematics.—1st prize, C. Hewitson ; 2nd prize, H. Best.

Applied Mechanics.—1st prize, B. J. Cain ; 2nd prize, H. Armstrong.

Theoretical Mechanics.—1st prize (divided), G Marshall and T. W. Hankinson.

Steam.—1st prize, T. W. Hankinson ; 2nd prize, A. D. Fraser.

## COMMERCIAL.

French.—1st prize (divided), Mrs. Richardson and Edward Leeming.

German.—1st prize, R. W. Lockie ; 2nd prize, Arthur Jones.

Book-keeping.—1st prize, E. C. Kissack ; 2nd prize, W. P. Bulkeley.

Business Routine and Office Routine.—1st prize, R. J. Cumming ; 2nd prize, Lily Moncur.

Shorthand—1st prize, Elizabeth Allen ; 2nd prize, Winifred Casson.

## MANUAL WORK.

Woodwork.—Senior, 1st prize, H. Spedding ; 2nd prize, F. Ashead. Junior, 1st prize, S. Hankin ; 2nd prize, D. Barclay.

Ironwork.—1st prize, T. Pimbley ; 2nd prize, A. Cromie.

Plumbing.—1st prize, E. Evans ; 2nd prize, D. Russell.

## DOMESTIC.

Cookery.—1st prize, Miss Lyle ; 2nd prize, Miss Wadsworth.

Laundry Work.—1st prize, Miss Ward ; 2nd prize, Miss Higgins.

Millinery.—1st prize, Miss Wadsworth ; 2nd prize, Miss Ward.

An exhibition of a similar character will be held next year. Students should bear this in mind, as specially neat and good work done as home work exercises will be allowed to be put into the competitions.

## NOTES AND NEWS

The **Students' Social Union** held its third annual meeting in the Assembly Hall on October 10th last. Mr. Macdonald West presided in the absence of the President, who sent a letter to express his regret. The work of the sections during the past year was reviewed. Miss Heasley presented the report of the **Choral Society**. The numbers were rather less, but the meetings had been a pleasure to members, and from a musical and social point of view, had given pleasure to others. Works by Auber, Meyerbeer, Schumann, Pinsuti and Cowan, had been studied under the direction of the esteemed conductor, Mr. J. W. Marshall. Miss Lilian Gill, as accompanist, had given able and willing service. Programmes had been rendered at social functions in the Public Gymnasium and Technical School, which had given great satisfaction.

* * *

The **Engineering Society** gave in a report by its enthusiastic secretary, Mr. J. H. Smith. The membership was small but the ratio of attendance large—80 per cent. Seven meetings and eight summer visits to works had been made, the latter including chemical and electrical works and other establishments, where machinery is used. The papers read included one by the President, Mr. J. S. Hague, M.Sc., on "The Progress of Engineering and the Education of Engineers"; by Mr. J. H. Smith on "Machinery for Curved Surfaces" and on "Cutting Speeds and Feeds for Machinery"; and one by Mr. Wilson on "The Testing of Metals." Various models were also exhibited.

* * *

The **Literary and Debating Society** had increased membership but a decreased attendance to report. Among the subjects debated had been "Trees," "The Origin of Theatres," "The Decadence of our Commercial Supremacy," "Socialism," "Macbeth" and "Is novel-reading beneficial?" The president, Mr. G. W. Colquhoun, Messrs. Bentley, Cumming, Nicholson, Small and Ogle had contributed papers.

* * *

The **Spanish Society** had held eight meetings, at which ten papers had been read. There were 21 members.

* * *

Mr. Macdonald West explained the necessity for the shilling entrance fee. Mr. Small presented the statement of accounts, which showed a balance in hand of fifteen shillings, and the election of officers was made as follows :—President : Alderman J. J. Mack, J.P. Vice-presidents : Mr. Lawrence Small, B.Sc., Miss Gill.

Secretary : Mr. D. S. Jones. Assistant Secretary : Mr. R. R. Owen. Treasurer : Mr. Bentley. Elective members of the Committee : Messrs. Wilkinson, Forrest, Lewis, Cromie, Webb, Brown, M. E. Heasley, Taylor, Ball, Irwin, and Misses Dumbell, Kennedy, Randall, Box, Pritchard, Forrest, Bradley, A. Pritchard, Ward and Allan. Votes of thanks to the officers of the past year and to the Education Committee for the many privileges granted the Union were passed.

* * *

The new year is being marked by activity in the various sections of the Social Union. On October 30th, the Literary and Debating Section listened to a paper on "Charles Dickens" from their president. On November 14th, the subject of discussion was "Is politeness compatible with Truth." The affirmatives won the day.

* * *

Every appearance of prosperity marks the meetings of the Engineering section. At the first meeting a very large attendance came to see a very interesting exhibit of models of machines and machine details. The popular president, Mr. J. S. Hague, M.Sc., was also re-elected, and the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Smith, who did so much to enkindle interest in the work.

* * *

Mr. John S. Hague, M. Sc., delivered before the Engineering Section of the Social Union and a number of friends, a most interesting and able lecture on "**Cotton Spinning,**" on the 24th October last. The lecturer had got together, by favour of his friends in the trade, a considerable assemblage of cotton specimens in every stage of its progress from pod to yarn ; besides a large number of models of spindles and mechanical contrivances used in its preparation. A fine series of lantern slides shewn by the electric light projection helped to illuminate the discourse.

* * *

In general the lecture was non-technical and semi-popular in character, but much historical knowledge and practical learning were compressed into the address. A hearty appreciation of the lecture was expressed by the Secretary for Higher Education and by Mr. West, and thanks were voted with acclamation. On November 21st, a paper on "Belting and Belt-driving" embodying the result of much recent enquiry was read.

* * *

Illness of a very temporary kind has, unfortunately, interfered with teachers' attendance at their classes on several recent occasions. When possible a good substitute has been obtained, and in any case the lessons will not be lost to the student. The omissions will be made good by lessons before the end of the course.

It is gratifying to know that **Mr. A. R. Book,** teacher of French in the Technical School, has, for I believe the sixth time, been re-appointed Assistant Examiner in French to the Welsh Board of Intermediate Education.

* * *

It was very gratifying to see several old Bootle boys among the graduates who took part in their robes at the meeting in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Saturday, November 8th, when the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, handed over the Charter of the Liverpool University to the Chancellor, Lord Derby. At the banquet given some weeks ago by the Lord Mayor to the Committee for obtaining a charter, Bootle was also represented by four of our townsmen. In the development of education under the Act of 1902, there is room for a closer connection with the Local University than has hitherto existed. The University, though it bears the name of a City, is really a provincial institution, the cathedral so to speak of the educational diocese.

* * *

The **Vice-Chancellor** of the **University of Liverpool** honoured Bootle and its Intermediate Day School by being present to distribute prizes on Prize-day, November 13th. His address showed appreciation of the excellent work accomplished by the energies and abilities of the Head Master and his staff in the position already won for the School, and the stamp of excellence for the second time put upon it by H.M. Inspector's report. The school has grown from 60 to 180 scholars, of whom more than 50 are in the junior school lately opened. The second part of the programme was generally admired. The action and declamation of the dramatic pieces and the clear enunciation of the French in "Le Grondeur" won high praise for the assistant masters, Monsieur Dutoit and Mr. Nickson, concerned in their training. The music was taught and conducted by Mr. C. E. Popplestone, and the accompaniments played by Mr. C. T. Harry.

* * *

His Worship the Mayor was heartily welcomed at this, one of his first public appearances since his elevation to the chief magistracy of the town.

* * *

The Secretary for Higher Education and the Librarian are pleased to receive *bona-fide* communications respecting articles in this Journal; but they wish it to be known that any letter sent unsigned is destroyed unread. This statement may serve to lighten the work of anonymous writers.

# RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

## LENDING DEPARTMENT

*Books marked with an asterisk (*) are suitable for children.*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT—

Education Act, 1902 ... ... ... .. ... ... 15919
Education Act, 1902 ; with notes by M. Barlow and H. Macan. 1903... ... ... .. ... ... ... 15929
Licensing Act, 1902 .. ... ... .. .. . 15920

Ambulance work and nursing. N.D. ... .. ... .. 13884

Balfour (A. J.) Economic notes on insular free trade. 1903.. 15923
Blatchford (R.) "*Nunquam.*" Dismal England. 1901 ... 15931
Booth (C.) Life and labour of the people in London. 1st, 2nd and 3rd series. 17v. 1892-1902 ... ... ... ...

First Series : Poverty. 4v.
1. East, Central and South London ... ... ... ... 15890
2. Streets and population classified .. ... ... . 15891
3. Blocks of buildings, schools, and immigration ... ... ... 15892
4. The trades of East London ... ... ... ... ... 15893

Second Series : Industry. 5v.
1. Classification of the people. Building trades; wood and metal workers ... ... ... ... ... 15894
2. Precious metals, watches, instruments ; paper and printing trades; textiles, and sundry manufactures ... .. ... ... 15895
3. Dress, food, drink, dealers, clerks ; locomotion and labour ... 15896
4. Public, professional and domestic service ; unoccupied classes; inmates of institutions ... ... ... ... ... 15897
5. Comparisons, survey and conclusions ... ... ... .. 15898

Third Series : Religious Influences. 7v.
1. London North of the Thames : the outer ring ... .. ... 15899
2. London North of the Thames : the inner ring . ... 15900
3. The City of London and the West End ... ... ... ... 15901
4. Inner South London ... ... ... ... .. 15902
5. South-East and South-West London ... ... . 15903
6 Outer South London .. . ... .. . . 15904
7. Summary ... ... ... ... .. ... ... 15905

Final Volume—
Notes on social influences and conclusion ... ... ... ... 15906

Boothby (G.) The Childerbridge mystery .. .. ... 17218
Brooks (P.) Lectures on preaching. 1902 ... ... ... 15367
*Burnett (F. H.) Louisiana ... ... ... ... ... 17220
Burrows (*Capt.* G.) The land of the Pigmies. 1898 ... ... 15924

Carey (R. N.) A passage perilous ... ... ... 17233, 17234
Catherine of Siena (St.) Dialogue. 1896. ... ... ... 15358

Davies (N. E. Yorke-) Health and condition in the active and the sedentary. 1902 ... ... ... ... ... ... 13886

English Illustrated Magazine. 1903 ... ... ... ... 19251

Fawcett (H.) Manual of political economy. 1888 ... ... 15922
Fowler (E. T.) *Mrs. A. Felkin.* Place and power ... ... 17235

George (H.) Protection or free trade : an examination of the tariff question. 1903 ... ... ... .. ... ... 15918
Gould (N.) The pace that kills ... ... ... ... ... 17223
— Racecourse and battlefield ... ... ... ... ... 17224

Harper's Magazine. 1902-3 ... ... ... ... ... 19284
*Hutchinson (H. G.) *Ed.* Cricket. 1903 ... ... ... 13885
Hyne (C. J. C.) The little red captain : an early adventure of Captain Kettle ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17214

Idler. 1902-1903. 3v. ... ... ... .. 19247, 19248, 19288

James (H.) Essays in London and elsewhere. 1893 ... ... 19287

Kennard (*Mrs.* E.) The girl in the brown habit ... ... 17215
*Kingston (W. H. G.) Adrift in a boat ... ... ... ... 4439

Labiche (E.) and Martin (E.) Le voyage de Monsieur Perrichon. Ed. with explanatory notes, etc., by G. Petitleau. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... .. 11449
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. Ireland : where to go and what to see. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... 15927
Leisure Hour. 1902-3 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19249
Leland (C. G.) and Ward (H. S.). *Edd.* Useful arts and handicrafts. Vol. 4. 1902 ... .. ... ... ... 13798
Le Queux (W.) Guilty bonds ... ... ... ... ... 17225
London (J.) The call of the wild.. ... ... ... ... 17236

*MacManus (S.) In chimney corners : merry tales of Irish folk lore .. ... .. ... .. ... ... ... 17232
Macmillan's Magazine. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... 19257
Marsh (R.) The woman with the one hand ... ... ... 17213
*Meade (L. T.) *Mrs. T. Smith.* Margaret ... ... ... 17229
Mee (H.) The jewel of death .. ... ... .. .. 17219
"Merriman (Henry Seton)" *H. S. Scott.* Barlasch of the Guard ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17237
Morley (J.) The life of William Ewart Gladstone. 3v. 1903 15125
Moscley Industrial Commission to the United States of America, Oct.-Dec. 1902. Report of the delegates, 1903... 15921

*Music Scores—*

OPERAS (*vocal scores*).

German (E.) A princess of Kensington (*Comic Opera*) .. 12875
Rubens (P. A.) Three little maids. (*Musical play*) ... 12876
Saëns (C. Saint-) Samson and Delilah... ... ... ... 12882
Stuart (L.) The school girl. (*Musical play*)... ... ... 12877

SONGS.

Songs. By various composers ... ... ... .. ... 12878
Adams—Good company; The island of dreams; The maid of Malabar; The valley by the Sea. Braga—La serenata. Hutchinson—Love-light. Mascheroni—A soldier's song. Mattei—Bianca. Pinsuti—The last watch. Rivers—The outpost's vigil.

Songs. By various composers ... ... ... ... .. 12879
Adams—The muleteer. Bevan—The flight of ages. Blumenthal—Sunshine and rain. De Koven—Oh, promise me. Marzials—A summer shower. Needham—Husheen. Roeckel—Angus Macdonald. Rose—Rose of my life. Trotere—Asthore.

Songs (Sacred). By various composers ... ... ... 12880
Adams—The city of light; The Holy city; The star of Bethlehem. Barri—Rock of ages; The shadow of the cross. Behrend—The gift. Cowen—The children's home. Liddle—Abide with me. Plumpton—It is I be not afraid. Sullivan—The sailor's grave.

Songs (Sacred). By various composers ... ... ... 12881
Batten—Come unto Me, ye weary. Bridge—Crossing the bar. Pughe-Evans—Lead kindly light. Gounod—O, Divine Redeemer!; There is a green hill far away. Gray—A dream of Paradise; The Heavenly song. Lee—He wipes the tear from every eye. Pinsuti—The raft.

Nature Study: Exhibition and Conferences, 1902. Official report. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 13458

Oldfield (J.) The penalty of death; or, the problem of capital punishment. 1901 ... ... ... ... .. ... 15930
Oppenheim (E. P.) As a man lives ... ... ... ... 17228
Osborne (C. E.) The life of Father Dolling. 1903 ... ... 15124

Pall Mall Magazine. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19260
Peruvian Government. Peru: a sketch for capitalists, tradesmen and settlers, etc. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... 15928
Pickthall (M.) Saïd the Fisherman ... ... ... ... 17239
*Pitman (*Sir* I.) Shorthand instructor. N.D. ... ... ... 13887

"Raine (Allen)" *Mrs. B. Puddicombe.* On the wings of the wind ... ... ... ... ... ... .. ... 17238
Review of Reviews. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19282
Ridge (W. P.) Lost property ... .. ... ... ... 17226

Shaw (J.) Captain Stormalong: the bushranger ... ... 17227
Simmonds (T. C.) Wood carving; with suggestions in chip carving. N.D. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 13888
Sims (G. R.) Memoirs of a mother-in-law ... ... ... 17221
Spielmann (M. H.) The hitherto unidentified contributions of W. M. Thackeray to "Punch." 1899 .. ... .. 19286

Stockton (F. R.) Mrs. Cliff's yacht ... ... ... ... 17216
Surtees (R. S.) Ask mamma ; or, the richest commoner in England ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17222

Vince (C. A.) Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, what they mean and what we shall gain by them ; with a preface by J. Chamberlain. 1903 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15926

"Warden (Florence)" *Mrs. F. James.* A prince of darkness 17230
"Warden (Gertrude)" *Mrs. W. Jones.* Beyond the law ... 17217
Williams (E. E.) The case for protection. 1899 ... ... 15925

Young Woman. 1902-3 ... ... ... ... ... ... 19211

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## REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Australia. Twentieth Century impressions of Western Australia. 4to. 1901

Bibliotheca Pastorum. Ed. J Ruskin. Vols. 1, 2 and 4. 1876-1885.
1. The Economist of Xenophon ; trans. into English by A. D. O. Wedderburn and W. G Collingwood. 2. Rock honeycomb : broken pieces of Sir Philip Sidney's Psalter, Pt. I. 4. A knight's faith : passages in the life of Sir Herbert Edwardes.

Bootle : An annotated album of corporate and other public institutions. 1903. Folio

— : Memorial to the Local Government Board containing the representation of the Town Council in favour of an extension of the Borough by the inclusion of Litherland and Orrell, Nov. 14th, 1902. La 8vo.

— : Bootle Extension Inquiry—Liverpool Extension Inquiry. Proceedings before H. H. Law, Esq. . . held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, Jan. 14th, 1903 and following days. La. 8vo.

Bootle Times, June 1887 to Dec. 1896, and Jan. 1898 to date

British Government Publications—
*Board of Trade*—
British and foreign trade and industry. Memoranda, statistical tables, and charts. Folio. 1903
Memorandum on the comparative statistics of population, industry, and commerce, in the United Kingdom and some leading foreign countries. Folio. 1902
Report on wholesale and retail prices in the United Kingdom in 1902, with comparative statistical tables for a series of years. 1903

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*—

*Census, 1901*—
Census of England and Wales, 1901. Summary tables : area, houses and population. Folio. 1903
County of Chester : area, houses and population. Folio. 1902
County of Lancaster : area, houses and population. Folio. 1902
County of London : area, houses, and population. Folio. 1903
Scotland. Eleventh decennial census of the population, taken 31st March, 1901, with report. Folio. 1902

*Education*—
Reports from University Colleges, 1901. 1901

*Endowed Charities*—
Parish of Walton-on the-Hill. Return, 1902. Folio. 1902

*Foreign Office*—
Index to Reports of H. M. Diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad [Annual and Miscellaneous Series] 1898-1899. 1902.

*India*—
Tables relating to the trade of British India, 1896-97 to 1900-01. Folio. 1902

*Local Taxation*—
Annual local taxation returns (England) 1900-1901. Folio. 1902

*Municipal Corporations Undertakings*—
Return of the Reproductive Undertakings carried on by Municipal Boroughs, brought up to 31st March, 1902. Folio. 1902

*Parliament*—
Return of the names of every member returned to serve in each Parliament from the year 1885 to . . . 1900. Folio. 1902

*Statistical Abstracts* –
Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries, from 1890 to 1899-1900. 1902

*Trade*—
Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1901. Folio. 1902.
*See also* under Board of Trade

Chaster (G. W.) and Others. *Edd.* Southport : a handbook of the town and surrounding district. 1903
Cleland (W.) Me : an autobiography. 1903
Co-Operative Congress (35th annual), 1903. [Proceedings]. Ed. J. C. Gray. 1903
Courthope (W. J.) A history of English poetry. Vols. 3 and 4. 1903
Cowell (P.) Liverpool Public Libraries : a history of fifty years. 1903

Fovargue (H. W.) and Ogle (J. J.) Library legislation (1855-1890.) 1892
French (R.) Sermons. 1873

Holme (C.) *Ed.* Representative art of our time. Folio. 1903
Hope (E. W.) *Ed.* City of Liverpool. Handbook compiled for the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, 1903. La. 8vo. 1903

Imperial reciprocity : a study of fiscal policy. 4to. 1903
Insurance blue book and guide for 1902-3

Jewish Encyclopedia. Vol. 5. 1903
5. Dreyfus-Brisac—Goat.

Knight (W. S. M.) The business encyclopœdia and legal adviser. Vols. 4-6. 1902-3

Liverpool Engineering Society. Transactions. Vol. 24. 1903
Liverpool Marine Biology Committee. Memoirs on typical British marine plants and animals. Ed. W. A. Herdman. Vol. 10. 1903
10. Patella (The common limpet) J. R. A Davies and H. J. Fleure.

Manchester Public Free Libraries. Record of the Jubilee celebrations, April 2nd and 3rd, 1903. Ed. C. W. Sutton, 1903

National Union of Teachers. 33rd Annual Report, 1903

Ontario Government. Report of the Bureau of Mines, 1902

Rhodes (T.) *Ed.* Steamship guide, 1903-4
Rowe (A. N. and W. I.) The secret of her life. N.D.

Shakespeare rare print collection. Ed. S. Eaton. 1900

United States Government Publications —

U. S. National Museum, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Report for 1889. 1891

Webster's International Dictionary of the English language. Ed. N. Porter and W. T. Harris. 2v. La. 8vo. 1902

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The first section of *Ambulance Work and Nursing* is designed specially for Ambulance students. Present students will find it of immense help to them in their training ; to past students it will be a permanent record of the lessons they have learned, and to it they can turn from time to time to prevent their recollection of Ambulance lore from growing dim. Section two will be read with equal interest by those who are thinking of embracing the vocation of a nurse, and wish to know what it involves, and by those who have already gone through the training and passed the examinations. The work is excellently illustrated.

End of Volume III.

Vol. III.—No. 17. MARCH 1902

# The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

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## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows:

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 8014 | 1326 | 389 |
| January | 9117 | 1638 | 431 |
| February | 8752 | 1738 | 437 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 18032 | 1683 | 821 |
| January | 18783 | 1919 | 828 |
| February | 20895 | 2050 | 956 |

On the 28th of February 3194 persons had borrower's tickets; 1156 children were borrowers, and 225 teachers had obtained the special teacher's ticket.

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Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the "Times" Office, Miller's Bridge.

Vol. III.—No. 18. JUNE 1902

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# BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

EXTRACTS FROM THE

# FIFTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

# FREE LIBRARY & MUSEUM COMMITTEE

**Presented to the Council May 7th, 1902**

During the year ended March 31st, 1902, there were issued from the Free Public Library more than 115,000 works, an increase of over 9,000 on the previous year. This is the largest output of books since the opening of the Library, and the following summary of the issues year by year shows, with but slight intermission, the steady growth of that institution in public favour :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1887-88 (4½ months) | 9,354 | 1895-96 ... ... | 88,798 |
| 1888-89 ... ... | 42,509 | 1896-97 ... ... | 102,200 |
| 1889-90 ... ... | 50,043 | 1897-98 ... ... | 108,390 |
| 1890-91 ... ... | 56,710 | 1898-99 ... ... | 112,782 |
| 1891-92 ... ... | 65,727 | 1899-1900 ... ... | 103,180 |
| 1892-93 ... ... | 72,632 | 1900-1901 ... ... | 106,355 |
| 1893-94 ... ... | 75,385 | 1901-1902 ... ... | 115,657 |
| 1894-95 ... ... | 78,353 | | |

The issue of works of fiction was 68·2 of the total, in 1900-1901 70·7. The daily average issue of books was 388. In certain classes other than fiction, the circulation has perceptibly increased during the past five years. This gratifying result is mainly attributable to the second ticket for non-fictional use, and to the special teacher's ticket.

Some 814 books have been added to the Library, and 304 worn copies replaced. The additions, owing to other pressing demands, have not been quite so numerous as formerly. Although the accessions were fewer, the high quality of the stock has been fully upheld.

There has been an increase of 46 in the number of teachers availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the teacher's card, 227 of which are now in active use. This privilege has called forth hearty appreciation.

The quarterly *Journal* has been regularly issued and the sales have shown an upward tendency. It continues to be highly valued as a periodical supplement to the catalogue. Several numbers are entirely out of print.

There has been a substantial increase in the visits paid to the reading rooms, and the News Room was, in consequence, frequently overcrowded, especially in cold and wet weather. If the present undesirable state of affairs continue, it may be pertinent to consider the advisability of establishing a branch reading room in connection with the proposed open space in Derby Road, in order to minimise the discomfort alluded to.

The Marsh Lane Branch is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the Library and Reading Room will be available for public use about the date of the Coronation.

Much useful work has been accomplished in the Museum. The walls of the Art Room have been embellished by twelve pleasing examples of the etcher's art; and the Middle Upper Room has been rendered additionally attractive by a collection of choice photographs of familiar trees, as well as by a goodly number of examples of merchandise, admirably adapted for object lessons. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. John Morgan, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the collection of corals in the Bird Room has been appreciably augmented, and the specimens properly named. These interesting and varied exhibits have all been carefully labelled and suitably displayed.

A grant of some of the publications of the British Museum, to the value of £70, has been made to the Free Library by the Trustees of the national institution. The concession is both significant and valuable, and will not be without further benefit in the near future.

The fifteenth season of free popular lectures has been conspicuously successful. Large and appreciative audiences were the invariable rule.

The Bootle Literary and Philosophical Society has completed another session of useful work in one of the basement rooms of the Library.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1902.

JAMES J. MACK,
*Chairman.*

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Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the "Times" Office, Miller's Bridge.

Vol. III.—No. 19. SEPTEMBER 1902

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| Mr. Councillor Gill. | Mr. Councillor Wadsworth. |
| Mr. Councillor Hunter. | Mr. Councillor Whitehead. |
| Mr. Councillor Lamb. | And His Worship the Mayor. |

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G. W. Colquhoun. J. H. Smith. A. J. Wilde. W. Wilson. A. Wright.

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## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAY ... ... | 8477 ... | 1378 ... | 379 |
| JUNE ... ... | 5457 ... | 1030 ... | 307 |
| JULY ... ... | 5544 ... | 1110 ... | 289 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAY ... ... | 20081 ... | 2403 ... | 864 |
| JUNE ... ... | 15221 ... | 2098 ... | 753 |
| JULY ... ... | 18319 .. | 2960 ... | 788 |

On the 31st of July, 3156 persons had borrower's tickets; 1143 of these held children's, and 230 teachers' tickets.

---

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. III.—No. 20. DECEMBER 1902

# The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

## Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

*Chairman:*

Mr. Alderman J. J. Mack.

*Deputy-Chairman:*

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| Mr. Councillor Lamb. | Mr. Councillor Whitehead. |

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| Mr. J. Blundell, J.P. | Dr. T. M. Wills, F.R.C.S., J.P. |

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*Head Master:*—F. Gorse, M.A.

Assisted by a fully qualified staff.

## LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS FOR 1903

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday, Jan. 5 | W. Bennett, Esq. | An Evening with Shakespeare, Tennyson, Ingoldsby, Twain and Adeler. |
| ,, ,, | 12—Dr. J. W. Ellis, F.E.S. | *North Yorkshire: Past and Present. |
| ,, ,, | 19—Rev. E. T. Carrier, M.A. | William Cowper. |
| ,, ,, | 26—F. Clibborn, Esq. | *Up and Down North Holland. |
| Monday, Feb. 2 | Rev. C. Swarbreck | *An Army Chaplain's Experiences in South Africa. |
| ,, ,, | 9—W. Harvey, Esq. | *Some Places of Interest in Shropshire. |
| ,, ,, | 16—J. Lee, Esq., B.A. | Short Stories and Short Story Writers. *(With Illustrative Recitals.)* |
| ,, ,, | 23—Rev. J. H. Martyn | *Charles Kingsley as Parson, Poet, and Novelist. |
| Monday, Mar. 2 | J. S. Fraser, Esq., F.R.G.S. | *The Nile Valley from Cairo to Thebes. |
| ,, ,, | 9—Rev. T. F. Nicholas, M.A., F.R.G.S. | *Alaska and the Klondike Gold Fields. |
| ,, ,, | 16—Dr. W. M. Cairns | *Experiences of Residence in Japan. |
| ,, ,, | 23—A. E. Workman, Esq. | Music: Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern. *(With Musical Illustrations.)* |

* *Optical Illustrations.*

## MUSEUM ADDRESSES

The Curator will deliver Addresses in the Museum as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Dec. 18 | ... | Nature's Fairy-land as seen through the Microscope. |
| ,, Jan. 29 | ... | Glass and its Story. |
| ,, Feb. 26 | ... | Who's who at the Zoo. |
| , Mar. 26 | ... | The Age of Ice. |

Each address will be illustrated by lantern views and by exhibits in the permanent or loan collections, and will commence at 7-30 p.m. Admission free.

## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

### CENTRAL LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 6818 | 1221 | 335 |
| September | 7815 | 1486 | 358 |
| October... | 8845 | 1363 | 377 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 14499 | 2750 | 719 |
| September | 17150 | 1756 | 728 |
| October... | 17285 | 2285 | 725 |

On the 31st of October, 3176 persons had borrower's tickets; 1189 of these held children's, and 241 teachers' tickets.

---

### MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

*Opened Friday, June 27th, 1902.*

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 498 | 465 | 39 |
| September | 822 | 617 | 54 |
| October... | 1045 | 516 | 57 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

| | Reading Rooms | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|
| August ... | 7277 | 303 |
| September | 8474 | 325 |
| October... | 7857 | 291 |

On the 31st of October, 222 persons had borrower's tickets.

---

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. III.—No. 21. MARCH 1903

# The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

## Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

*Chairman:*

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*Deputy-Chairman:*

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Librarian,
Free Library,
Bootle.

## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

### CENTRAL LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 8572 | 1430 | 400 |
| December | 8252 | 1505 | 390 |
| January | 8439 | 1772 | 408 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 16121 | 1853 | 719 |
| December | 17367 | 1878 | 770 |
| January | 18409 | 1979 | 815 |

On the 31st of January 3088 persons had borrower's tickets; 1119 children were borrowers, and 233 teachers had obtained the special teachers' tickets.

---

### MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 1099 | 463 | 62 |
| December | 1140 | 462 | 64 |
| January | 1253 | 598 | 71 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

| | Reading Rooms | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|
| November | 7896 | 315 |
| December | 8588 | 343 |
| January | 10318 | 396 |

On the 31st of January 304 persons had borrower's tickets.

---

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. III.—No. 22. JUNE 1903

# The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

## Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

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*Deputy-Chairman:*

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| Mr. Councillor Gill. | Mr. Councillor Short. |
| Mr. Councillor Hunter. | Mr. Councillor Wadsworth. |
| Mr. Councillor Lamb, J.P. | Mr. Councillor Whitehead. |

And His Worship the Mayor.

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## BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

# SIXTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

# FREE LIBRARY & MUSEUM COMMITTEE

**Presented to the Council May 6th, 1903**

*During the year ended March 31st, 1903, there were issued from the Central Library more than 113,000 works. The issue of works of fiction was 66·7 per cent. of the total, and in 1901-2, 68·2. It is interesting to note that the demand for fiction has perceptibly declined during the past six years. This gratifying result is mainly attributable to the extra facilities afforded to the studious reader, and to the open exhibition on the counter of books on current topics. The average daily issue was 378.*

*Some 715 volumes have been added to the Central Library, and 373 worn-out books replaced. The additions, owing to the requirements of the new Branch Library, have not been quite so numerous as in former years; although the accessions were fewer, the high quality of the stock has been fully maintained.*

*There has been an increase of 19 in the number of school teachers availing themselves of the special Teacher's Ticket, 246 of which are now in active use. This concession continues to meet with hearty approval.*

*The Central Reading Rooms have been well attended, some 209,000 visits being recorded.*

*At the request of the School Management Committee of the Bootle School Board, Gray Street School was affiliated to the Central Library and a Book Delivery established in March. The whole of the Board's schools are now associated with the Public Lending Department. It may be well to reiterate that this privilege is not confined to Board Schools, but may be extended to other local schools should their managers desire it.*

*The quarterly "Journal" has been regularly issued, and continues to be highly valued as a periodical supplement to the catalogue. Several numbers, more especially those containing articles of local interest, are entirely out of print.*

*The most noteworthy event of the year was the opening of the Branch Library, Reading Rooms and Assembly Hall, Marsh Lane, by the Mayoress (Mrs. G. S. Wild). This pleasing ceremony formed part of the Coronation rejoicings, and occasioned not a little public enthusiasm.*

*Some 80,000 visits have been paid to the Branch Reading Rooms. This additional accommodation for readers has materially relieved the pressure at the Central News Room, which was formerly much too crowded.*

*The Branch Library has been much appreciated, and the number of borrowers is steadily increasing.*

*The total output of books from the Central and Branch Libraries has exceeded 126,000. This is by far the largest issue recorded in any one year.*

*The 16th season of Free Popular Lectures has been phenomenally successful. Altogether 33 lectures have been delivered (18 at the Town Hall and 15 at the Assembly Hall); the total attendance has amounted to upwards of 17,000. Excellent use was made of the reading lists on the subjects of the lectures.*

*Much useful routine work has been done in the Museum. The second Circulating Collection of Water-Colour Paintings, on loan from the South Kensington Museum, was on exhibition for three months, and added greatly to the attractiveness of the Art Room. The collection, which comprised 113 pictures, was valued at £1,600.*

*Another session of distinctly useful work has been accomplished by the Bootle Literary and Philosophical Society, in one of the basement rooms of the Central Library.*

*Dated this 23rd day of April, 1903.*

*JAMES J. MACK,*
*Chairman.*

---

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. III.—No. 23. SEPTEMBER 1903

# The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

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*Deputy-Chairman*—Mr. Alderman ROBERTS

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Mr. Councillor GILL
Mr. Councillor HUNTER
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Mr. Councillor MACVIE
Mr. Councillor PEARSON
Mr. Councillor SHORT
Mr. Councillor WADSWORTH
Mr. Councillor WHITEHEAD
And the MAYOR (Mr. Councillor W. H. CLEMMEY)

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The Rev. CHARLES LESTER, M.A.
Mr. JAMES WEBSTER
Dr. THOMAS M. WILLS

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PARKS AND BATHS COMMITTEE (Mr. Councillor W. BROWN)

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The Rev. CHARLES LESTER, M.A.
The Rev. A. WYNNE WILLIAMS, M.A.

*Representing the Roman Catholic Schools*—

The Very Rev. DEAN KELLY
The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD

*Representing the Nonconformist Churches*—

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*Secretary for Elementary Education*—F. K. WILSON

* Justice of the Peace

RECENTLY ISSUED

# A Chronological List of . .

# Historical Novels and Tales

CONTAINED IN THE

## CENTRAL LIBRARY

---

One of the many unsolicited expressions of opinion :—

> "I thank you very heartily for the 'Chronological list of historical novels.' It is capitally arranged and cannot fail to prove of the utmost service in directing your readers to your historical fiction. It should, moreover, serve an even more useful purpose: by diverting attention from fiction to fact: which was, no doubt, largely your object in issuing the list."

COPIES MAY BE HAD GRATIS ON APPLICATION AT THE LIBRARY

## LIBRARY (Central) AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| May ... ... | 8134 ... | 1237 ... | 361 |
| June ... ... | 6244 ... | 1280 ... | 311 |
| July .. ... | 5555 ... | 1063 ... | 288 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| May ... ... | 12668 ... | 3765 ... | 632 |
| June .. ... | 12365 ... | 2255 ... | 585 |
| July ... ... | 13711 ... | 2877 ... | 615 |

On the 31st of July 3178 persons had borrower's tickets; 1270 of these held children's, and 252 teacher's tickets.

---

## MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| May ... .. | 1068 ... | 202 ... | 48 |
| June ... ... | 980 ... | 270 ... | 49 |
| July ... ... | 1054 ... | 337 ... | 51 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

| | Reading Rooms | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|
| May ... ... ... | 7363 ... | 283 |
| June ... ... ... | 6677 ... | 267 |
| July ... ... ... | 8027 ... | 297 |

On the 31st of July, 402 persons had borrower's tickets.

---

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. III.—No. 24. DECEMBER 1903

# The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

# Free Library and Museum Committee

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*Deputy-Chairman*—Mr. Councillor HUNTER

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*Secretary for Elementary Education*—F. K. WILSON

* Justice of the Peace

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

# FISCAL POLICY:

SOME USEFUL WORKS
RELATING TO
ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

*EIGHT PAGES*

**Extract from the "Literary World," Oct. 2nd, 1903—**

"There is a commendable willingness displayed of late years by librarians of public libraries to place before their readers books dealing with topics of current interest. 'Some Useful Works Relating to Economic Questions,' for instance, is a pamphlet distributed gratis by the Central Public Library of Bootle."

---

**COPIES MAY BE HAD GRATIS ON APPLICATION AT THE LIBRARY**

---

*N.B.—Since Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement on the above question, many important contributions have appeared in the monthly magazines and reviews. An index of these has been prepared for the use of readers, and is exhibited on the Library notice board.*

## LIBRARY (Central) AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past four months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 6827 | 1246 | 323 |
| September | 7851 | 1237 | 350 |
| October ... | 8685 | 1290 | 370 |
| November | 8592 | 994 | 384 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

| | Reading Rooms | Museum | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 13426 | 2241 | 627 |
| September | 13173 | 1521 | 566 |
| October ... | 13996 | 1311 | 567 |
| November | 11753 | 2632 | 575 |

On the 30th of November 3210 persons had borrower's tickets; 1285 of these held children's, and 275 teacher's tickets.

---

## MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past four months has been as follows :—

| | Home Reading | Reference | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 1063 | 286 | 53 |
| September | 1150 | 343 | 57 |
| October | 1143 | 266 | 67 |
| November | 1114 | 308 | 56 |

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

| | Reading Rooms | Daily Average |
|---|---|---|
| August | 7651 | 306 |
| September | 8028 | 308 |
| October | 8449 | 312 |
| November | 8503 | 340 |

On the 30th of November, 485 persons had borrower's tickets.

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